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WITH SUPPLEMENT AND COLOURED SUPPLEMENT } TENPENCE.

INDIA.

UNTIL the middle of the present year how vague and how various were the thoughts awakened in the minds of different persons by the name of India! To some it was still the region of fable and of marvel, the gorgeous East, which showered pearl and gold on her barbaric Kings. It was a land of incalculable and inexhaustible wealth—of wealth in its simplest, most palpable form, of precious metals, gold-mines, and valleys of diamonds; of fabrics of which the threads were gold and silver; of Sultans with thrones of ivory, fanned by peacocks' wings; of palaces paved with jasper and onyx;—the "Arabian Nights" subdued into a more modest, yet still dazzling reality. To many more it was a spacious but uniform country, occupied by a feeble and unwarlike people who live on rice, and meekly submit to every kind of oppression, still rigidly divided into castes, tyrannised over by a domineering Brahminical priesthood, with one religious system of the darkest superstition, offending the purer sight of the Christian by the most obscene symbols, and shocking his feelings by the universal practice of bloody and licentious rites; a people with all the worst vices of slaves—base, false, cruel, and cowardly. Others took a merely business-like and practical view of the subject. India was to them a country where their younger brothers were sent to make their fortunes, in what manner they neither had, nor cared to have, a very clear apprehension; whether, according to the old tradition of the days when Nabobs returned with wealth enough to buy half the estates in England, and to keep in pay half the Parliament, they still imagined that here and there a fortunate man might find an unpillaged palace, and a Rajah not yet squeezed to the utmost; or by some of those expeditious schemes of traffic by which the smallest capital grows at once into the riches of a trading millionaire. This very vagueness of idea tended to render interest with regard to India, if it ever was excited, abstract and not concentrated. True, that ever and anon, great military achievements have given a temporary stimulus to curiosity and to sympathy; but when Hindostan was tranquil, its doings or its belongings passed from our memories as a people, until we received, as a type of our national condition in this respect, the impossibility of getting our representatives in the Legislature to assemble in anything but the minutest numbers to conduct an Indian debate, which has passed into a sarcastic Parliamentary proverb, and has afforded opportunities for a good deal of comic word-painting in our journals. And yet there is scarcely an English family that has not, or has not had, some member of it, some relative, who has visited India in a civil or military capacity. The constant wars with new States and new races send us to our maps to examine the situation and extent of their territories. A strong religious interest has been excited by the exertions of our missionaries. Nor do we mean to assert that most men of education do not obtain some partial and imperfect knowledge of the geography, the history, and even the present condition of the people; but there is no denying that there has been in most of us a strange confusion of ancient misapprehension and more recent information, a total incapacity, or an obstinate unwillingness, to take a comprehensive view of this wide and exhaustless subject. If we were to carry out the truth of the axiom, that history is philosophy teaching by example, it is to the past that we are to look, if we would be able to guide the future. India has been from the very remotest periods all along so different from England both physically and morally, that no view of things which applies to the one country will apply to the other; and therefore before an Englishman can be able to take anything like a rational part in that which is now, and must be for a long while to come, the leading topic of the day, he must know at least something about the natural and moral phenomena of India and the causes on which they depend. It will be no unfitting study to compare the deeds of heroism by means of which our countrymen, a hundred years ago, founded the mighty empire for which we are, in a certain sense, again contending; and, if we can look back with admiration at the wonderful actions of the giants of those days, we can also feel a pride in the consciousness that the race is far, very far, from being extinct. It is true that India is so large, its history so wide, viewed as it must be through a vista of two thousand years, and the points in which it presents itself are so various, that to take one broad and general view of it is perhaps a difficult task. But it is the prime difficulty, and one which ought to be got over before we begin, as a people, to deal with the vast question of its future Government.

It is not a very rash prophecy, however, now to assert that the ignorance with regard to our Eastern Empire, which has characterised us as a nation up to the year 1857, will have passed away, if not wholly, to a very great extent, in the year 1858. We

have been taught by a rude shock that it is a part of our business to know as much about India as about Yorkshire; and it is scarcely to be doubted that the real identification and amalgamation of that dependency of the Crown with the rest of the realm will date from the period of the mutiny of the Bengal army. The unabated interest which has been exhibited by every class of our countrymen in the great contest which is going on in Bengal, at a time when a vital question is agitating us at home, has tended much to relieve us from a reproach with which we have often been taunted by our statesmen—namely, that the public mind of England is so limited that it can only find room for one idea, one subject of importance at a time. At last we have shown so much duality of apprehension as to be able to deal at once with the Indian and the financial crises. It is because the domestic impulses of the people have been roused, that we refuse to have that terrible subject of

contemplation, which was four or five months old when the commercial panic began, superseded in our estimation by any consideration of rates of discount, although we may learn ere long that there is more affinity between them than is at present quite patent to the uninitiated eye. The accounts from the East by the last mail left us very much in the condition of feeling which the terminations of the monthly pages of the serial works of our best modern novelists leave their readers. We eagerly desire to know more, the interest has not only not flagged, but it has increased, and, at the same time, every actual incident which the mails bring to us stimulates the desire for a better knowledge of the localities and the history of the land in which the hopes or fears of so many English hearts are now bound up. It is with the view of ministering to this natural and praiseworthy desire that this Journal, which has had the good fortune, now for many years, to mark with the combined power of



THE AKALI OF THE SIKHS.—FROM A DRAWING BY MARSHALL CLAXTON.

The important services which the Sikh regiments have rendered our army in India up to the present time invests with peculiar interest the above portrait of their Akali (or Chief), Engraved from a Sketch by Marshall Claxton. This interest is increased by the rumour of incipient disaffection in several of the Sikh regiments, owing, it is

said, to General Wilson's regulations relative to the plunder of the city of Delhi. The Sikhs, from the time of their great Chief Ranjeet Singh downwards, have played an important part in the history of British India; and, from all accounts, are not by any means the barbarous fanatics of former days.



pen and pencil the great historical features of the age—to become the reflex of the body of the time—has this week devoted a large space to descriptive and pictorial illustrations of India. In its character as a household institution of this country, it will probably have thus fulfilled an expectation and satisfied a demand.

The interest attached to a publication on this subject, so comprehensive of its kind, must necessarily be enhanced by its being issued almost simultaneously with the latest intelligence from the East. These accounts are in every respect cheering. We may now begin to lay aside all fear for the fate of Lucknow, a subject which has troubled the most sanguine and hopeful of us during the last fortnight. Although surrounded by a strong force of the enemy, Havelock held the Presidency with 1500 men until the 24th of last month, when he was reinforced by the 53rd, a regiment well-seasoned by long service in India; and by the 93rd Highlanders, the corps which has been rendered famous as the "thin red line" of Balaclava. Strong as the regiment is, the impression which the natives have with regard to the Highlanders renders them thrice armed. These troops could have found no difficulty in making their way through the district between Cawnpore and Lucknow, when 250 men escorting provisions to the beleaguered city were enabled to march through the heart of the enemy; another of those feats of conduct and courage which in the course of this contest have seemed to border on the marvellous. The progress of Colonel Greathed's column, which was sent out to harass the fugitives of Delhi, sounds like a triumphal march; taking place after place, defeating body after body of the mutineers, relieving the besieged fort at Agra; and pressing on to join Havelock at Lucknow, which place he was expected to reach on the 30th of last month, when the force assembled there would amount to 7000 men. With such a leader, and such troops, Bengal might be swept from one end to the other, and Nana Sahib and his armed rabble will have to look to themselves, for Havelock is not the man to stand on his arms when he has the means of moving, and at the same time of providing for the safety of those women and children whom he chivalrously declined to leave at Lucknow when his capability of cutting his way back to Cawnpore was considered a certainty. Unless Nana Sahib is as agile and as full of resources as Abd-el-Kader used to be in Algeria, he must soon be in the power of the British; and then the greatest example of justice will be done on the greatest offender in the terrible outbreak. The commencement of the arrival of troops from England, which has been announced, is another encouraging item in the news by the present mail; and it is agreeable to be able to detect a mark of the vigilance and activity of the Government at Calcutta, in the fact that ships of the Royal Navy and steam transports had been sent to Ceylon to meet sailing-vessels from England, and to take on with greater speed the troops which they were conveying. There seems, too, to have been a visible effect on the native population arising from the fall of Delhi; and to the indirect influences of such an event may perhaps be traced the increase in the collection of the revenue; the sinews of war, and the tendency on the part of the people to take steps to evince a feeling of loyalty. "Loyalty," says the despatch, "is the order of the day." It is curious to observe that the only intelligence of the spread of disaffection now comes, not from Bengal, but is spoken of as existing at Hyderabad; and also, in the case of a regiment at Deesa, which has been hitherto garrisoned from the Bombay army. It is hardly to be supposed that mutiny can spread among the troops at that Presidency: it would be the madness of fanaticism alone which would induce an attempt at a rising just at the moment when the original mutineers are baffled and beaten, and when the duty of the British troops, that every succeeding day will now pour into the country, will not be that of fighting a compact body of military insurgents, but of crushing out the very dregs of the revolt. It is no longer a question of "scotching the snake," but of killing it. It sounds well, even for the existing state of things, to hear that "the Commander-in-Chief has ordered that a standing camp of 2000 men be instantly organised" at a particular station. A week or two ago, and such an order would have been little likely to have been obeyed, inasmuch as it would have been delivered to an imaginary force.

On the whole, then, the general feeling excited by the intelligence of this week will be one of thankfulness and of relief. There is, however, another kind of information which will come with it; details which will sadden many a heart and fill many a household in the land with mourning. We shall know the price at which we have captured Delhi and relieved Lucknow; and however bright may be the foreground of the picture which will be presented to the public at large, it will have its gloomier and darker shadows. It must always be that the Gazettes which are hailed by the triumphant shouts of the outer world, are moistened by the tears of the inner life of our homes.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—The following circular has been issued by the noble Premier to the supporters of the Government:—"Sir, I have the honour to inform you that Parliament having been called to meet on Thursday, the 3rd of December, business of great importance will then immediately be brought forward, and I trust that it may be consistent with your convenience to attend in your place in the House of Commons on that day. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servants (signed) PALMERSTON."

THE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT to be opened on Thursday next, December 3, will be the third during the present year. The first Session—being the closing one of the last Parliament—commenced on Tuesday, Feb. 3; and was abruptly brought to a termination in consequence of the vote on the China question in the House of Commons on the 3rd of March being adverse to the Government. Parliament was dissolved on Saturday, March 21, Lord Palmerston having resolved to take the sense of the nation on the matter. The new elections resulted in a considerable accession of strength to the Government, showing that its policy with respect to China was generally approved of by the electoral bodies. The second Session—the first of the present Parliament—began on Thursday, April 30. At its opening Mr. Denison was elected Speaker of the House of Commons, in place of Mr. Lefevre (now Lord Eversley), who had stated, at the close of the previous Session, his intention of resigning. Parliament was prorogued on Friday, August 28. The two past Sessions were opened and closed by commission.

PARLIAMENTARY DINNERS.—Lord Palmerston will give a State dinner on Wednesday, December 2, at his residence, Cambridge-house, Piccadilly, to the mover and seconder of the Address in the House of Commons, and a large party of members of the Lower House of Parliament. Earl Granville, Lord President of the Privy Council, will give a State banquet on the same day, at his residence in Bruton-street, to the mover and seconder of the Address in the House of Lords, to the Lord Chancellor, and a large party of Peers.

THE MISSING AUSTRALIAN MAILS.—Advices have been received announcing the arrival of the *Simla* at Suez, from Australia, with £299,338 in specie, and the missing mails belonging to the *Emu*. The two passengers, Admiralty agent, &c., had also safely arrived.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor, the Empress, and the Imperial Prince, arrived in Paris from Compiègne on Sunday afternoon, to take up their abode for the winter at the Tuileries.

M. Dupin, sen., formerly President of the National Assembly, has been appointed Procureur Imperial in the Court of Cassation. Le Comte Chateaubriand, First Secretary to the French Embassy at St. Petersburg, left Paris on Saturday for his post. M. de Renard will act as Chargé d'Affaires during the absence at Paris of his chief, Le Comte de Rayneval.

The screw-transport *La Dordogne* left Toulon on the 17th inst., for the Indo-China station.

The following semi-official note in the *Patrie* may be considered as establishing, beyond all doubt, that the coming short Session of the Corps Legislatif before Christmas, commencing to-day (Saturday), will be formal merely, and that the intention of taking the opportunity to abolish the usury laws, if it were ever entertained, has been abandoned:—

The Legislative Session which will commence on November 28, having no other object than the verification of powers, will not be opened by the Emperor. The deputies will meet under the presidency of Count de Morny, will form their bureaux, and then proceed at once to scrutinise the elections. It is probable that the Emperor will open the Legislative Session in person on January 15th. Several journals announce that a bill for the modification of the usury law of 1807 will be submitted to the Legislative Body this year. We believe this to be a mistake. This important measure, which the Council of State is now considering, will not be brought forward till later.

It is said that the Opposition deputies, Darimon, Ollivier, and Curé of Bordeaux, will take the oath; whilst Carnot, Goudchaux, and Henon of Lyons will refuse to do so. In that case there will be three new elections in the capital, including that caused by the death of General Cavaignac.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* defines the position the French Government has resolved to take in the Holstein question. It will not call for the interference of Europe, unless the German Diet should extend its interference from Holstein and Lauenburg to Schleswig.

The workmen of Lyons and Paris are now in full work, and the manufacturers have sufficient orders in hand to employ their men the whole of the winter. Provisions have considerably fallen in price; bread is very cheap. Good drinkable wine is now to be had for seven sous the pint. Soup-kitchens are being organised in different parts of Paris.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian *oniteur* publishes the manifesto of the new Ministry, in the shape of a circular from the Minister of the Interior, addressed to the governors of provinces. In it the Cabinet makes known its origin, the motives which have induced it to dissolve the Chamber, its aim and tendencies—in a word, its political programme. It concludes as follows:—

Our origin is perfectly regular and constitutional. The present Cabinet, emanating from the Royal prerogative, will proceed on its course upon the principle of the most perfect freedom. Our object is to reassure the consciences and the interests of the people against the intolerant doctrines and the pretensions of another age, which were referred to a short time ago by the chief himself of the preceding Cabinet from the tribune.

As to the country itself, which has been perfidiously represented as a prey to disorder, to emutes, and to revolutionary measures, and upon which they fear not to call down the contempt and the animadversions of foreign Governments, it will be able by its attitude, both wise and patriotic—by its firmness and its prudence—to confound its detractors, to reply worthily to the call of its King, and to achieve new titles to the esteem of Europe.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals say that the creation of a special Ministry for the Colonies, which at present form part of the Foreign Department, was considered probable, and that, in the event of its taking place, Marshal Serrano was considered likely to be the new Minister.

A Royal decree sanctions the establishment of schools in the capital on Sunday for "teaching and moralising domestic servants." Another Royal decree convokes the Provincial Deputations for the 1st of December next.

Although the recently-discovered plot in Barcelona is stated to be of no importance, it appears, from what is now said, that in the town of Jans, in which it had its ramifications, the conspirators proposed to murder the Civil Guard to the cry of "Long live Don Carlos!" and that depôts of arms have been seized in the poorer quarter of Barcelona. It is stated that one Abonserras—formerly a Carlist, but lately a Republican—has been arrested for having been mixed up in the affair.

According to a letter from Barcelona, that place is beginning to feel the ill effects of the prevailing financial crisis, and some of its principal mercantile firms have sustained heavy losses.

A French journal, to be called the *Presse*, and to appear twice a week, is about to be established at Madrid.

A Royal order in the *Gazette* directs that the sale of communal property shall be suspended until the Cortes can decide on the matter.

The levying of the provincial militia is being quietly effected.

It was reported that the Government had sent orders to General de la Concha, Captain-General of Cuba, to organise a body of infantry, with the necessary artillery, in order to be ready at a short notice to commence hostilities against Mexico, in the event of the present negotiations failing.

PORTUGAL.

Yellow fever was still ravaging Lisbon; about eighty a day die of it. The Cardinal Patriarch has died of the fever: he is at present buried in the fever cemetery, but he will be ultimately buried in the Royal vaults. It is supposed that he will be succeeded by the Bishop of Oporto. The opera and public amusements were suspended for three days on account of the death of the Cardinal Patriarch. One of the greatest capitalists of Lisbon, Senhor Igressa, is dead. Upwards of 60,000 are said to have emigrated from the city. The King continues to make every possible sacrifice for alleviating the sufferings of his subjects.

PRUSSIA.

His Majesty the King, finding himself much better, has transferred the Court to Charlottenburg, whither it departed on Monday. The King and Queen made the journey through the forest of Grünewald. The King a few days since permitted a visit from his old and intimate friend, Baron Humboldt.

It is settled now that the Prussian Diet shall be convoked for the middle of January, the time indicated by the late alteration of the charter on this head: and it may be foreseen that, should nothing very unexpected happen, the Session will be very short and very unimportant. In consequence of the present provisional arrangement for the conduct of public affairs, no new laws involving matters of principle will be submitted to the two Houses of the Diet, and least of all will the financial measures rejected during the last Session be brought forward again in this.

AUSTRIA.

The *Austrian Gazette*, in confirming the intended reduction of the army, states that the budget of the war department will not now exceed 95,000,000 florins.

The National Bank of Vienna has just made an advance of 1,000,000 florins for three months to the Bank of Trieste, in order to enable that establishment to afford discount accommodation to the commercial community, who are suffering severely from the present financial crisis.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch Chamber, at a recent sitting, adopted the Budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by a majority of 52 to 7. It is said that the Government has it in contemplation to propose an increase of five per cent on the salaries of functionaries receiving under 600 florins, and of ten per cent on those of from 600 florins to 1000 florins.

The last accounts from Surinam are satisfactory, both as regards the health and tranquillity of the colony.

It seems that Holland is at last resolved to follow the example of her neighbours in abolishing slavery in her colonies in the West Indies. An official publication of the Home Government preparing the inhabitants for the emancipation of slaves in Curaçoa, Bonaire, Aruba, St. Eustatius, and Saba, enters into minute particulars regarding the indemnification to be paid to the slaveholders. The date for the emancipation of the slaves is to be fixed by the Home Government.

THE GERMAN DIET AND THE DUCHIES.

The report of the Committee appointed to examine the proposals of Austria and Prussia relative to Denmark was read in the last sitting of the Diet.

The Assembly has decided that the complaints of Lauenburg shall be communicated to the Danish Government. The Diet leaves it to

Denmark to decide whether that Power deems it advisable to make any observations to the Diet to be taken into consideration when the deliberation on the affairs of the Constitution of Holstein will take place, called for by the communications of Prussia and Austria, and by the proposal of Hanover.

DENMARK AND SWEDEN.

Baron Scheele Plessen, the Danish Minister at the Court of Stockholm, has unexpectedly arrived at Copenhagen. He is said to be charged with a confidential offer of the Prince Regent of Sweden and Norway, to conclude a defensive and offensive alliance between the Scandinavian kingdoms. The King has sent an invitation to Von Scheele, whom he wishes to consult on the offer of the Swedish Prince.

RUSSIA.

The financial crisis which now weighs upon Europe (says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Nord*) has had a disastrous influence on Russia. Gold has become extremely scarce. For notes of 100 roubles the discount office gives only five roubles in specie, and yet it is beset every day with crowds of persons who wish to get gold for their paper. On the 14th of November the half-imperial, the value of which in ordinary times is 5 roubles 15 copecs, was quoted at the Bourse at 5 roubles 56 copecs. The bankers are charging 15 per cent. for discounts.

The Emperor of Russia has decided that the monument which is to be erected in 1862 at Novgorod, in memory of the 1000th year of the existence of the Russian Empire, shall be placed in the middle of the Kremlin, the first residence of the Wargnes.

The Paris *Constitutionnel*, referring to the statements of the Austrian press alleging that Russia is secretly arming, observes that it is only on the Austrian frontier any reinforcements have taken place, or any works are carried on at the fortresses; and that such is the result of Austria's own conduct in constructing a complete line of fortified points along that frontier.

UNITED STATES.

The commercial crisis is gradually subsiding, and trade generally wears an improved aspect. The *New York Courier and Enquirer* of the 12th inst. says:—"The result of the bids yesterday for the New State Loan of 500,000 dollars indicates returning confidence and increasing means among capitalists." There is, however, severe pressure on the laboring classes, who are now beginning to feel the pinch which first assailed their employers. Large bodies are out of work, and these, chiefly Irish emigrants and German refugees of 1848, are clamorous for the Government to supply them with work and bread.

The report of Captain Van Vliet upon what he saw and heard at Great Salt Lake City has induced the Government to abandon the expedition against the Mormons for this year. Nothing could have been done with the small force sent forward. The season was too far gone, and the difficulties of approach through the mountain passes were too great to justify the undertaking, except with a much larger force than that dispatched. A report from St. Louis states that the Mormons had burnt three Government trains near Green River.

Considerable damage had been occasioned in the west by floods. General Walker, the Filibuster, had been arrested at New Orleans, and held to bail.

The ship *Hovadji*, from Boston, for Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton, &c., was struck by lightning on the 3rd inst. The cargo caught fire; the ship was totally consumed; crew saved.

CANADA.

As might have been anticipated, the commercial convulsions which raged in the neighbouring republic during the past two months have been severely felt in Canada. It is, however, fast recovering from the shock.

Canada has received a great accession of population this year from England, and it is to be feared that the emigrant will not in all cases find employment so readily as he would have done last year. But a new country absorbs population rapidly—there is the forest behind, which can support more millions than will be seen in Canada for many years.

The Governor-General arrived by the Quebec steamer *Indian* after a rough passage of twelve days.

In political movements there is more life than has existed for some time back. The existing Parliament closes its four years' term next July, and it is very strongly rumoured that the Government intend to anticipate its natural demise by a dissolution. It is proposed to change some members of the Cabinet from Lower Canada, who are unpopular—Messrs. Taché, Lemieux, and Terrill; and to bring in Messrs. Drummond and John Rose, and some one else. The retirement of the Hon. Sir Allan M'Nab, member for Hamilton, from public life, creates a vacancy in the Parliamentary representation.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.—Private letters from Constantinople confirming the fact stated by telegraph, that great agitation prevails in the Principalities, say that Redschid Pacha has sent no less than twelve battalions of Turkish troops to Silistria.

MEXICO.—Important advices from Mexico have just come to hand, stating that the new Constitution had been suspended, and President Comonfort declared Dictator. Campeachy had surrendered to the Government forces. Advices from Yucatan state that the whole people of that district were in arms.

BADEN.—The Legislative Session of the Grand Duchy of Baden has just been opened at Karlsruhe by the Grand Duke in person. The Grand Duchesses Louise and Stephanie and the Margrave William were present. The Grand Duke, on entering the hall, was received by a triple round of applause.

THE EXPLOSION AT MAYENCE. which was briefly stated in a late edition of this journal last week, took place on the afternoon of the 18th instant, in a laboratory, which was situated on the Courtoine, between the Bonifacius and Alexander Bastions, about 100 paces to the right of the Gau-gate. Workmen were employed at the time of the explosion in conveying powder from the "Thurm," or tower, to other magazines. 600 barrels, each of which contained a hundredweight of powder, had been removed before the accident happened, but there were between 150 and 200 barrels still in the laboratory when the explosion took place. The explosion, which was distinctly heard at Wiesbaden and Frankfurt, was so violent, that stones weighing three and even four hundredweight were carried through the air to an enormous distance. The destruction of life and property was fearful. The Kastreich, which was inhabited by the poorer classes, is totally destroyed, as is also the upper part of the Gau-street. The roof, windows, and organ of St. Stephen's Church, were battered to pieces by the falling stones, and some of the bridges across the moat were broken down. A great number of houses fell in, and buried their inhabitants in their ruins. About 500 persons were more or less severely wounded, and 30 killed; but the extent of the loss of human life is not fully known. By order of the Emperor subscriptions have commenced for the victims throughout the Austrian empire. The Emperor has given 2000 florins. The clergy are to lend their co-operation. In the sitting of the Second Chamber of Hesse Darmstadt, on Saturday, the President expressed a hope that the Germanic Confederation would indemnify the inhabitants for their loss. As the magazine belonged not to the town but to the Confederation, the municipality has resolved to call on the Diet to make good the damage.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE QUEEN.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint F. Spencer Wigley, Esq., to be Senior Member of the Council of the Island of St. Christopher; Amédée de Brossard, Esq., to be an official Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of St. Lucia; Célestin Antelme, Esq., to be a member of the Council of Government of Mauritius; and T. A. Finimore, Esq., to be Medical Officer at Grand Port, in that island.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS AT FUNCHAL, MADEIRA.—We have been requested to publish, for the guidance of persons intending to winter at Madeira, the following statement, signed by Baron d'Hommelel, and twenty-five other persons, passengers by the Royal Mail Steam Company's ship *Tyne* from Southampton to Madeira:—"In consequence of the prevalence of yellow fever at Lisbon that port was declared infected on the 8th of October, and the passengers of all vessels touching there on their way to Madeira are placed in quarantine for fifteen days on landing at Funchal. The Board of Health at this place assuming, as we firmly believe, illegal power, has condemned us to seven days more than the utmost period sanctioned by quarantine laws—viz., eight days. We are also subjected to restrictions quite unnecessary for the preservation of the quarantine, and dictated solely by a spirit of despotic power. We have appealed to our respective Consuls, who have done their best with the authorities, but hitherto in vain, the plain fact being that the local board, influenced by popular clamour, has, by its arbitrary enactment, not only placed itself above the central Board of Health at Lisbon, but also above the law of the land and the law of nations. We wish it, however, to be understood that this annoyance applies only to passengers via Lisbon, for those by any of the three other lines of vessels direct from England are free. The island itself is in a perfectly healthy state.—Quarantine, Madeira, Nov. 1, 1857."

THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

LUCKNOW REINFORCED.—PURSUIT AND DEFEAT OF THE DELHI REBELS.—ARRIVALS OF TROOPS FROM ENGLAND.

The following telegram was received at the Foreign Office at 10.15 on Wednesday morning:—

Alexandria, Nov. 18, 1857.
Intelligence per *Bentinck*, which arrived at Suez yesterday from Calcutta:—

The following ships with troops had arrived at Calcutta:—Steam-ship *Thebes*, steam-ship *Golden Fleece*, and steam-ship *Caledonian*. Passed ship *Arctia* and *Bucephalus*, at Sand Heads.

At Madras there were steam-ship *United Kingdom*, steam-ship *Carthage*, and ship *Almwick Castle*, on the 4th November.

At Galle there had arrived, on the 23rd, steam-ship *Australian*; 25th, steam-ship *Robert Lowe* and steam-ship *Candia*; 28th, ship *Whirlwind* and ship *Susetta*; 30th, steam-ship *John Bell* and ship *William Hammond*. Her Majesty's ship *Simoom* and steam-ship *Mauritius* were there to receive troops from sailing-vessels; and her Majesty's ship *Adventurer* had sailed.

Reports are rife of threatening disturbances at Hyderabad, and critical position of the mutineers, Bundelohs.

Steamer *Caledonian* ordered from Calcutta to Musilapatam, to land her troops there.

Havelock was in the Residency of Lucknow with 1500 men; 1000 more, with sick and wounded, were at Alumbur, distant three miles; communication between the two difficult. The enemy were said to be in great force, and very strong in artillery. A convoy of provisions from Cawnpore has arrived at Lucknow, shortly after its relief, escorted by 250 men, who, it is said, got in unmolested, in consequence of the sepoys being busily engaged intrenching themselves.

Reinforcements being sent up with all speed from Calcutta; detachments, amounting in all to 1200 Europeans, were to have left Cawnpore for Lucknow on the 16th of October; the garrison at the latter place could easily force their way out, but the General does not wish to expose the women and children to further danger.

Nana Sahib is said to be near Bithoor again. Nothing was known at Calcutta of his reported capture by the Belooch Battalion. Maun Singh, heretofore our friend, has turned against us since the storming of Delhi was announced. Part of the 32nd (Bengal?) Native Infantry mutinied at Deesa, and murdered two of their officers; and the Maharajah of Orlahis is reported to have been murdered by his own people.

Colonel Greathed's column, consisting of her Majesty's 8th Foot and 9th Lancers, two troops Horse Artillery, one line 4th Field Battery, five 12-inch mortars, two companies of Punjab Sappers, 2nd and 4th Punjab Infantry, 125 detachment of Punjab Cavalry, and 200 Hodson's Horse, about 3000 in all, in pursuit of Delhi fugitives, fell in with the enemy at Bolundshuhur, and after two hours' fighting, routed them, with heavy loss of men, two guns, and ammunition. Our loss was fifty killed and wounded.

Malagurh was afterwards taken and blown up. Fought them again successfully at Allyghur, on the 5th; 400 of the enemy cut up, two guns taken.

The column reached Agra on the 14th. The enemy made a sudden and unexpected attack on cantonments; were repulsed, utterly dispersed, and pursuit continued up to the Kharee. Great numbers killed (8000), all the guns (forty-three), plunder, camp equipage, and five lacs of treasure, captured, with small loss on our side.

Some Delhi fugitives in the neighbourhood of Bithoor were attacked by Colonel Nelson, with a small force from Cawnpore, on the 18th, and driven out of the place, which was strong.

Cavalry was much wanted everywhere, and transport animals; two large ships in tow of steamers had been sent to Rangoon for elephants. A column, under Brigadier Showers—1200 men and four guns—had marched (through?) Bullugar in pursuit of rebels.

The fall of Delhi has a marked effect in the Meerut and contiguous districts.

Revenue has [been?] brought in very rapidly, and loyalty was the order of the day. Commander-in-Chief had ordered that a standing camp of 2000 men be instantly organised at Konungunge. A Peninsular and Oriental steamer may be expected at Suez, to convey troops to Calcutta on the 24th inst. *Bentinck* met *Pottinger* and *Hindustan* on the 12th, and *Emeu* on the 14th inst. All well.

This message is forwarded from Malta by Admiral Lord Lyons at 11.15 a.m., on November 24, 1857, having just been received from Alexandria by British steamer *Dutchman*.

LYONS, Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.
CONSUL CRAIG.
Cagliari, November 24, 1857, 9 p.m.

The following telegram was received at the Foreign-office on Wednesday morning, at 10.40:—

The *Vectis*, just arrived from Alexandria, brings no further news than was communicated this morning by telegraph, except that Lucknow was reinforced by her Majesty's 53rd and 93rd Regiments about the 24th of October. By the 30th Greathed would raise Havelock's army to 7000 men.

Cagliari, Nov. 24, 1857, 4 p.m.

The following despatch has been received at the India House:—

CAGLIARI (No date).

Intelligence from Calcutta, of 22nd October, 1857:—

Important papers had been found in the Palace at Delhi. Nothing, however, of date anterior to the outbreak at Meerut.

A commission has been issued for the trial of the King; and it was uncertain whether any promise of his life had been made.

Sir J. Lawrence superintends the administration of the Delhi territory.

Colonel Greathed's column arrived at Alloy Forek [fourth] October, defeated the fanatics there, and marched on to Akrahad on the 5th, which they destroyed, and reached Agra on the 10th, where they were attacked suddenly by the mutineers (Undore and Ghopar) whom they soon defeated, with the loss of thirteen guns and all their camp equipage, driving the survivors across Kheree.

The latest date from his camp is 14th October, when he had crossed the Jumna, and was making the best of his way to Lucknow.

Indian [write?] on the 10th of October that the mutineers of the Gwalior Contingent were marching towards Cawnpore via Jhansi.

The intelligence from Lucknow is 13th October. General Outram had urgently applied for large supplies and reinforcements to be organised at Allumbamek, about four miles from the Residency, in preference to Cawnpore.

Communication between Allumbamek and Cawnpore quite open, but not between Allumbamek and the Residency, in the neighbourhood of which the whole rebel force is concentrated.

A convoy of provisions reached Allumbamek safely on October 6, from Cawnpore. About 3000 or 4000 fugitives from Delhi, with four

guns, were expected to reach Sheorajpore, near Bithoor, on October 19, but, on the same day, a force of 600 men with guns, from Cawnpore, attacked the rebels and utterly dispersed them.

Bajoinh Singh, it is certain, has turned against us, and it is supposed that most of the Farge Tallookdars have also. Accounts from Rajah, of 16th October, state that Lieutenant Osborne's house was threatened with about 2000 rebels, who were deterred attacking him from the preparations he had made.

A wing of the 17th Madras Infantry, with two guns, were ordered to march to his relief, and arrived at the Cuttra Pass, and his position improved.

The Europeans at Saugor are still in the fort, and relief urgently required.

The protraction of the contest before Delhi had begun to tell on the population of Ahepursaub.

Nothing from Rajpootana, Central India, Bundelcund, Hyderabad, or Nagpore. No accounts from Bombay of 13th November, 1857. Two more of the King's sons have been sentenced to be shot; the execution was to take place on 13th October.

The Bheels at Chaudup have dispersed, and tranquillity prevails throughout Gujerat.

The Bheels are still in rebellion at Nassick, on the frontiers of Kadkandash. All quiet in Scinde, Bombay, Madras, and the Nizam's dominions.

The *Vectis* will leave Malta at p.m. [hour omitted]
MONTANARO.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY NEWBOROUGH.

THE RIGHT HON. FRANCES MARIA LADY NEWBOROUGH died on the 18th inst., at Lynn Court House, Torquay, whither she had repaired for the winter, her health having been in a declining state for a considerable period. Her loss will be deeply felt by all who knew her, by her tenacity, and especially by the poor, to whom she was a liberal and unostentatious benefactress. Her ladyship was the eldest daughter of the Rev. Walter de Winton, of Hay Castle, Breconshire, and was married the 10th May, 1834, to Spencer Bulkeley Wynn, third and present Lord Newborough, by whom she leaves two sons and six daughters.

LORD STRANGFORD.

THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK PERCY SYDNEY SMYTHE, seventh Viscount Strangford, of Strangford, in the county of Down, in the Peerage of Ireland; and Baron Penshurst, of Penshurst, Kent, in that of the United Kingdom, was the eldest son of Percy Clinton Sydney the sixth Viscount, the distinguished diplomatist and translator of Camoens, by his wife Ellen, youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Burke, Bart., and widow of Nicholas Browne, Esq., of Mount Hazel, county Galway. He was born the 16th April, 1818, at Stockholm, and was educated at Eton and St. John's College, Cambridge. He represented Canterbury in Parliament from 1840 to 1852, and was, in 1846, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He was well known as one of the leading supporters of the Young England party, and as the clever author of "Historic Fancies." He succeeded to the peerage on the demise of his father the 29th May, 1855, since which period he has taken no part in public affairs. His Lordship married on the 9th inst. Margaret, eldest daughter of John Kincaid Lennox, Esq., of Lennox Castle, N.B., and died at Bradgate Park, the Earl of Stamford's seat, near Leicester, on the 23rd inst. His honours therefore now pass to his next surviving brother, Percy Ellen Frederick William, Attaché to the British Embassy at Constantinople, who was born the 26th Nov., 1825, and is unmarried.

VICE-ADMIRAL WILLIAM FITZWILLIAM OWEN.

VICE-ADMIRAL WILLIAM FITZWILLIAM OWEN, who died at St. John's, New Brunswick, on the 3rd inst., was a scion of the ancient family of Owen, of Glansevern, Montgomeryshire. He was the son of Captain William Owen, R.N., a highly-meritorious officer, who aided in the taking of Pondicherry, in 1760, and lost his life by an accident at Madras, in 1778; and he was brother of the late eminent Admiral Sir Edward W. C. Owen, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies and in the Mediterranean. William Fitzwilliam Owen entered the navy in 1788, and served on board the *Culloden* in Lord Howe's action, and in the *Ruby* at the capture of the Dutch squadron, in Saldanha Bay, in 1796. While Lieutenant he commanded the *Seafarer* at the destruction of the Dutch shipping in Batavia Roads in 1806; and the *Barracouta* at the conquest of Java. He also acted on shore at the taking of Batavia in 1811. Owen, during his career at sea, made important surveys of the lakes of Canada; of the coasts of Asia and Africa, from Cape Comorin, by Surat and Malabar; of the whole sea coast of Persia and Arabia; of the east side of Africa, including the Seychelles; and of the Atlantic shores of that continent to the Gambia. He became a Captain the 2nd May, 1811; a Rear-Admiral the 21st December, 1847; and a Vice-Admiral the 27th October, 1854. Vice-Admiral Owen's uncle, the Rev. Edward Owen, M.A., Rector of Warrington, and Master of the Grammar School there, was a well-known classical, ethical, and political writer, and editor of an edition of "Juvenal" and "Persius." He died in 1807.

LIEUT.-COLONEL ROSS.

THIS distinguished officer, a Lieut.-Colonel in the H.E.I.C.S., and Commissioner for the Punjab, died, in the prime of life, at Leia, on the 3rd of September last, after a few hours' illness. Colonel Ross was the eldest son of the late David Ross, Esq., of Calcutta, by his wife, Marian, daughter of Colonel Gall, military secretary to Warren Hastings, and descendant of the ancient house of De Burgh, which was the prior surname of his family. The lady is now Baroness Reay, having been married, secondly, the 8th April, 1809, to Major Alexander Mackay, who succeeded as eighth Lord Reay on the 8th July, 1847. Lieut.-Colonel Ross's grandfather, David Ross, Lord Ankerville, was a Lord of Session in Scotland; the Colonel's younger brothers—Charles, a Colonel, and Lawrence, a subaltern—both died in the East India Company's service. Lieut.-Colonel David Ross's great public services have been acknowledged by the East India Company, and amongst the many recent losses in India few are more deeply deplored in private life. The gallant Colonel annually devoted a large portion of his income to the benefit of his relations. He entered the Company's service at an early period of life, in consequence of not having succeeded to the inheritance of his family estate of Tarleguy, in Scotland, owing to the abrogation of the entail by his grandfather, the late Lord Ankerville.

CAPTAIN DONALD MACDONALD.

CAPTAIN DONALD MACDONALD, whose name appeared in the list of those who fell at Meerut, on the outbreak of the mutiny, on the memorable evening of the 10th of May last, was the fourth son of the late Commander Archibald Macdonald, R.N., an officer of much distinction and long service, having fought under Lord Nelson at the battle of Copenhagen; and was the nephew of Sir John Macdonald Kenneir, the eminent Envoy to the Court of Persia. Captain Macdonald obtained his appointment for India in 1839, and, joining his regiment, the 20th Bengal Native Infantry, was with it at the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat, and obtained a medal and two clasps. He subsequently held various appointments, civil and military, among others that of Cantonment Magistrate at Meerut, which he retained until named Officiating Interpreter to her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards, in which capacity he was acting when, in his thirty-fifth year, he lost his life, with others of his regiment (the 20th), in endeavouring to quell the mutiny, on the occasion when Colonel Finnis was killed. Captain Macdonald's wife was barbarously slain in endeavouring to escape, but his three infant children were saved owing to the unshrinking fidelity of the native servants.

CAPTAIN JOHN MOORE, H.M. 32ND REGIMENT.

THIS gallant soldier, who a few days previous to his death had just reached his 33rd year, was the third son of Captain George Moore, formerly Paymaster of her Majesty's 32nd Regiment. He entered the army in 1842, and in 1847 left this country to join his regiment in India. He was present at the surrender of the fortress of Mooltan, at the surrender of Chenote, and at the battle of Goojerat, for which he received a medal and clasps. In 1855, having obtained two years'

leave of absence, he returned to Ireland; but finding the war with Russia then at its height, he volunteered for active service in the East, became Major Commandant in the Turkish Contingent, and obtained the Turkish Order of the Medjidie. Moore rejoined his regiment in India in January last, and was given the command of the depot of the regiment with the invalids at Cawnpore, where he fell a victim to the treachery of Nana Sahib. Moore's name is thus mentioned in the *Poonah Observer*, in an account of the defence of Cawnpore:—"The heroes of this wonderful siege were Ashe (Artillery), Moore (32nd), and Halliday. They were amongst England's most glorious sons, and their names should ever be remembered by all who respect great deeds."

Captain Moore was shot in the boat in which General Wheeler and Mr. De la Fosse were. Captain Moore's wife, Caroline Edith, youngest daughter of the late Captain John Daniel, formerly Captain in H.M.'s 17th Light Dragoons (now Lancers) was with her husband in Cawnpore, and was one of the ladies brought back in the captured boat, and eventually slaughtered in the Assembly Rooms on the 16th July last, the day before Sir Henry Havelock retook Cawnpore.

THE REV. DR. BLISS, PRINCIPAL OF ST. MARY'S HALL, OXFORD.

THE REV. PHILIP BLISS, D.C.L., died, on the 18th instant, at the lodgings, in St. Mary's Hall, of which he was Principal. Dr. Bliss had been, with one brief exception, Resident in Oxford from 1806, the time of his admission at St. John's College, of which he was fellow. He filled various offices in the University, among others, for a short period, that of Sub-Librarian in the Bodleian Library, and till his demise, that of Keeper of the Archives. He was also Registrar of the Chancellor's Court. He was, in 1848, appointed by the late Chancellor (the Duke of Wellington) Principal of St. Mary's Hall. During his long official connection with the University of Oxford, Dr. Bliss's aptitude for business, and his great punctuality and unflinching courtesy in the discharge of his duties, gained for him the sincere esteem and goodwill of all who knew him. He acquired a literary reputation by various publications, chiefly of antiquarian interest, and especially by his edition of Wood's "Athenae Oxoniensis," and his "Remains of Thomas Hearne."

T. B. BEWES, ESQ.

THOMAS BEAUMONT BEWES, Esq., for many years M.P. for Plymouth, who died at his residence, Beaumont, near that borough, on the 18th instant, belonged to a family long connected with Devonshire and Cornwall. He had filled the office of High Sheriff of the county of Devon, and he represented Plymouth on the Liberal interest from the general election of 1832 down to the dissolution of Parliament in 1841. His colleague in the representation was John Collier, Esq., father of R. P. Collier Esq., Q.C., one of the present members. Mr. Beaumont Bewes married, first, Miss Culme, daughter of J. Culme, Esq., of Totthill-house, Devon; and, secondly, Miss Davis, daughter of T. Davis, Esq., of Greenwich, and leaves issue.

GEORGE HARRIS, ESQ.

GEORGE HARRIS, Esq., her Majesty's Consul-General in the Lombardo-Venetian States, died at Venice on the 13th inst., in the forty-first year of his age. He was the only son of the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Alfred Harris, Prebendary of York, and Rector of Hantley; was grandson of James first Earl of Malmesbury, the great diplomatist; and was first cousin of James Howard, third and present Earl, whose private Secretary he was during his Lordship's tenure of the Foreign Office in 1852. Mr. Harris was remarkable for his abilities as a scholar and a linguist. He had secured by his tact and judgment the respect of the authorities and inhabitants of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, as well as the confidence of his own Government.

WILLS.—The will of Neill Malcolm, Esq., F.G.S., late of Calton Moor and Duntroon Castle, N.B., and Great Stanhope-street, Hyde-park, was proved in London under £350,000 within the province of Canterbury; Henry Denton, Esq., £45,000; Richard Thomas, Esq., solicitor, Fen-court, £30,000; the Rev. H. Kempson, M.A., Vicar of Long Preston, Yorkshire, £20,000; Cleophas Ratliff, of Coventry, ribbon manufacturer, £25,000; Jacob P. Sturge, of Bristol, land surveyor, £25,000; Mrs. Spratt, of Randolph-presents, Edinburgh, £80,000; Miss S. E. Burningham, of Freyle, Hants, £50,000; Mrs. Ann Hodges, of Gloucester-place, £45,000; Sir Digby Francis Mackworth, Bart., late of the Isle of Man, £800 personality within the province of Canterbury.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 25, 1857.

Day.	Barometer at 3 p.m. reduced to sea level, and corrected for temperature.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adopted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb at 9 a.m.	Wet Bulb at 9 a.m.	Dry Bulb at 3 p.m.	Wet Bulb at 3 p.m.	Direction of Wind.	Amt. of Cloud. (0-10)	Rain in inches.
Nov. 19	30.328	46.1	37.9	42.1	44.9	43.5	42.5	41.4	SE.	9	0.000
" 20	30.288	47.8	35.0	43.6	45.1	44.7	47.4	45.6	W.	10	0.000
" 21	30.357	51.0	40.1	46.6	46.5	45.9	50.7	49.4	S.	9	0.000
" 22	30.207	50.6	38.5	44.7	44.0	43.8	48.6	47.2	S.	6	0.000
" 23	29.513	52.4	40.6	48.4	52.3	49.8	49.3	45.5	SW.	10	0.107
" 24	29.265	44.3	40.7	41.7	42.8	42.5	42.9	41.8	S.	8	0.051
" 25	29.607	41.3	30.4	36.0	34.8	34.8	40.4	40.4	N.	10	0.172
Means	29.936	47.6	37.6	43.3	44.3	43.6	46.0	44.5			0.330

The range of temperature during the week was 22 degrees. A dense fog prevailed on the morning of the 20th, which increased as the day advanced, but cleared off in the evening. On the morning of the 25th the fog was again very dense, but passed off in the course of the day. It was very thick about the horizon on the morning of the 22nd. A sudden squall occurred between six and nine a.m. of the 23rd, during which interval the wind was blowing violently and the rain falling heavily. It was again raining on the early morning of the 24th, and throughout the forenoon of the 25th. A halo was noticed about the moon on the evening of the 22nd. On the evening of the 19th the wind veered from the S.E. through E., N., and W., to the S., and then changed to the W. and N.W. The sky was clear on the day of the 22nd, and at intervals on the days of the 23rd and 24th.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

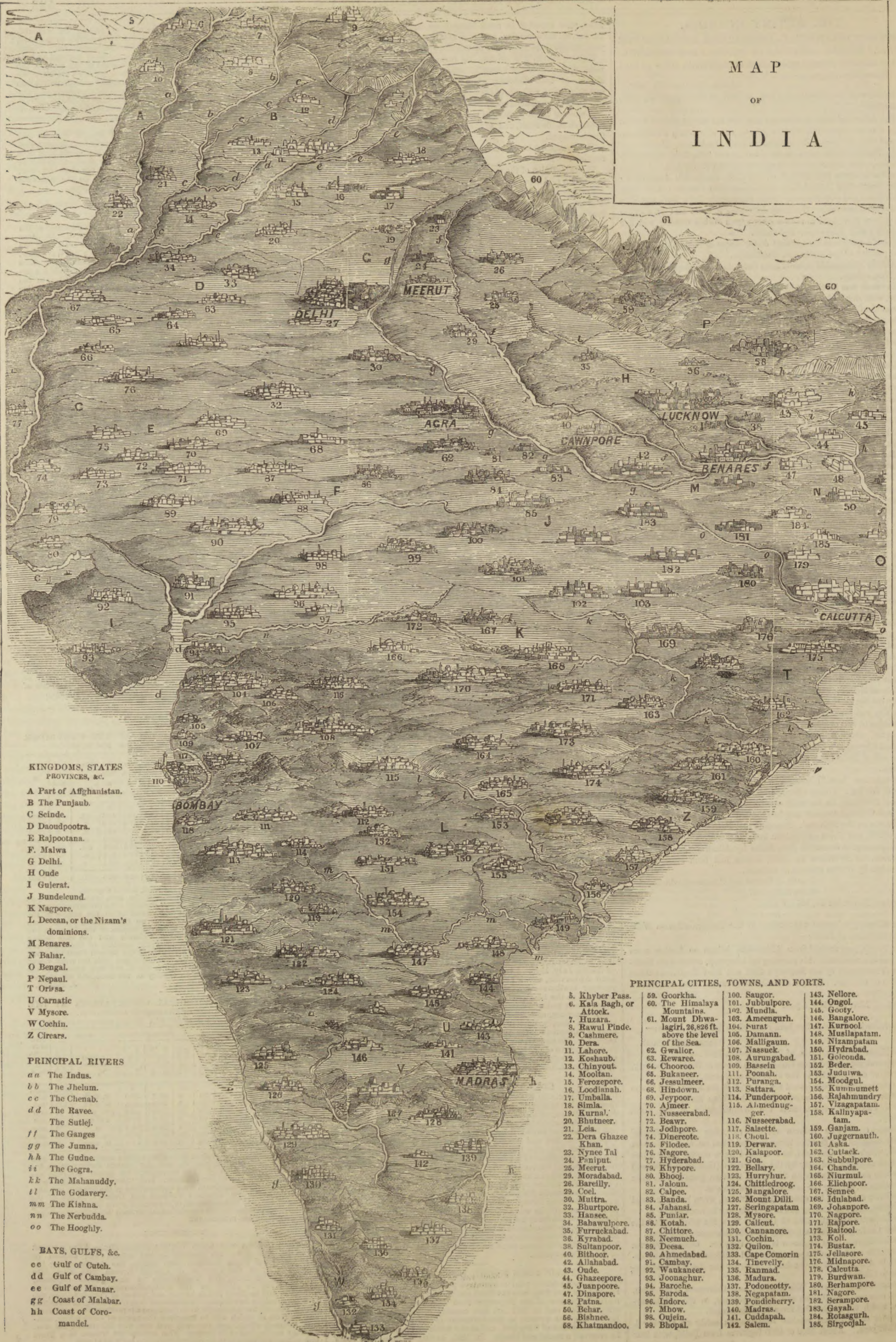
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAINFALL in 24 hours: Read at 10 a.m.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum at 10 a.m.	Maximum at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	
Nov. 18	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles. Inches
" 19	30.246	46.2	40.8	83	0	40.7	53.0	E. ENE.	386 .000
" 20	30.303	42.2	39.6	91	9	39.9	44.5	N. NNE.	222 .000
" 21	30.309	43.6	43.5	99	10	39.8	45.3	SW. WSW.	71 .000
" 22	30.348	45.9	45.5	99	6	41.9	50.8	SW. SE.	60 .003
" 23	29.072	45.3	43.8	95	6	34.9	50.8	S.	98 .000
" 24	29.544	49.8	46.7	90	10	42.8	50.8	S. SW.	283 .063
" 25	29.306	40.6	39.5	96	3	41.6	44.7	N. SSW.	82 .435

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. a.m., and 2h., 6h., and 10h. p.m., on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variation are taken from the Tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated, from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

MONUMENT TO THE 23RD WELSH FUSILIERS.—A monument is to be erected to the memory of the officers and soldiers of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers who fell in the Crimea during the Russian war, at the expense of Colonel Lysons, 25th Foot, late Colonel of the 23rd, and the officers of that gallant regiment, and it is to be placed in the Guildhall-square, at Carnarthen. The whole will be thirty feet in height, and formed of Portland stone, the base being twelve feet square. A handsome cast-iron railing, in imitation of muskets and fixed bayonets, is to surround the monument, on the shaft and pedestal of which will be inscribed the names of every officer, non-commissioned officer, and the rank and file, who fell during the war, whether on the field or by disease. This appropriate tribute to a brave and gallant regiment is to be ready for erection early next year.

MAP OF INDIA



KINGDOMS, STATES PROVINCES, &c.

- A Part of Afghanistan.
- B The Punjab.
- C Scinde.
- D Daoudpootra.
- E Rajpootana.
- F Malwa.
- G Delhi.
- H Oude.
- I Gulerat.
- J Bundelund.
- K Nagpore.
- L Deccan, or the Nizam's dominions.
- M Benares.
- N Bahar.
- O Bengal.
- P Nepaul.
- T Orissa.
- U Carnatic.
- V Mysore.
- W Cochin.
- Z Circars.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS

- aa The Indus.
- bb The Jhelum.
- cc The Chenab.
- dd The Ravee.
- ee The Sutlej.
- ff The Ganges.
- gg The Jumna.
- hh The Godue.
- ii The Gogra.
- kk The Mahanuddy.
- ll The Godavery.
- mm The Kishna.
- nn The Nerbudda.
- oo The Hooghly.

BAYS, GULFS, &c.

- cc Gulf of Cutch.
- dd Gulf of Cambay.
- ee Gulf of Manaar.
- gg Coast of Malabar.
- hh Coast of Coromandel.

PRINCIPAL CITIES, TOWNS, AND FORTS.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------|---------------------|
| 5. Khyber Pass. | 59. Goorkha. | 100. Saugor. | 143. Nellore. |
| 6. Kala Bagh, or Attock. | 60. The Himalaya Mountains. | 101. Jubbulpore. | 144. Ongol. |
| 7. Huzara. | 61. Mount Dhwalagiri, 26,826 ft. above the level of the Sea. | 102. Mundla. | 145. Gooty. |
| 8. Rawul Pinde. | | 103. Amengurh. | 146. Bangalore. |
| 9. Cashmere. | | 104. Surat. | 147. Kurnool. |
| 10. Dera. | | 105. Damann. | 148. Muslapatam. |
| 11. Lahore. | | 106. Malligaum. | 149. Nizampatam. |
| 12. Koshau. | | 107. Nassuck. | 150. Hyderabad. |
| 13. Chinyout. | | 108. Aurungabad. | 151. Golconda. |
| 14. Mooltan. | | 109. Bassein. | 152. Beder. |
| 15. Ferozepore. | | 110. Poonah. | 153. Juduiwa. |
| 16. Loodianah. | | 111. Puranga. | 154. Moodgul. |
| 17. Umballa. | | 112. Sattara. | 155. Kumumett. |
| 18. Simla. | | 113. Punderpoor. | 156. Rajahmundry. |
| 19. Kurnal. | | 114. Ahmednugger. | 157. Vizagapatam. |
| 20. Bhutneer. | | 115. Nusseerabad. | 158. Kallinyapatam. |
| 21. Leia. | | 116. Beawer. | 159. Ganjam. |
| 22. Dera Ghazee Khan. | | 117. Salsette. | 160. Juggernaut. |
| 23. Nynce Tal. | | 118. Choul. | 161. Aska. |
| 24. Paniput. | | 119. Derwar. | 162. Cuttack. |
| 25. Meerut. | | 120. Kalspoor. | 163. Subbulpore. |
| 26. Bareilly. | | 121. Goa. | 164. Chanda. |
| 27. Coel. | | 122. Bellary. | 165. Niumul. |
| 28. Muttra. | | 123. Hurryhur. | 166. Ellichpoor. |
| 29. Bhurtpoor. | | 124. Chittledroog. | 167. Sennec. |
| 30. Hansee. | | 125. Mangalore. | 168. Idulabad. |
| 31. Bahawulpore. | | 126. Mount Dilli. | 169. Johannpore. |
| 32. Furruckabad. | | 127. Seringapatam. | 170. Nagpore. |
| 33. Kyrabad. | | 128. Mysore. | 171. Rajpore. |
| 34. Sultanpoor. | | 129. Calicut. | 172. Baitool. |
| 35. Bithoor. | | 130. Cannanore. | 173. Koll. |
| 36. Allahabad. | | 131. Cochin. | 174. Bustar. |
| 37. Oude. | | 132. Quilon. | 175. Jellapore. |
| 38. Ghazepore. | | 133. Cape Comorin. | 176. Midnapore. |
| 39. Juanpoore. | | 134. Tinevelly. | 177. Calcutta. |
| 40. Dinapore. | | 135. Ramnad. | 178. Burdwan. |
| 41. Patna. | | 136. Madura. | 179. Serampore. |
| 42. Behar. | | 137. Poduncotty. | 180. Nagore. |
| 43. Bishnee. | | 138. Negapatam. | 181. Serampore. |
| 44. Khatmandoo. | | 139. Pondicherry. | 182. Gayah. |
| | | 140. Madras. | 183. Rotasgurrh. |
| | | 141. Cuddapah. | 184. Sirgoojah. |
| | | 142. Salem. | |



COLONEL INGLIS, THE COMMANDANT AT LUCKNOW; AND MRS. INGLIS AND FAMILY.

COLONEL INGLIS.

COLONEL INGLIS entered the Army as Ensign in H.M.'s 32nd Regiment in August, 1833, and has remained in it without intermission up to the present day, when he occupies the proud position of its Colonel.

His services include the Canada rebellion in 1837, and the Punjab campaign of 1848-9. He was present at the first and second siege operations before Mooltan, including the attack on the enemy's position in front of the advanced trenches, on the 12th September, where, after the death of Lieut. Col. Pattoun, he succeeded to the command of the right column of attack, commanded the 32nd at the action of Sorjkoond, and also at the storming and capture of the city and surrender of the fortress of Mooltan, surrender of the fort and garrison of Cheniota, and battle of Goojerat, for which services he received the Brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel (medal and clasps). Upon the breaking out of the Indian mutiny, H.M.'s 32nd Regiment was at Lucknow, and upon the death of Major Banks, who succeeded Sir Henry Lawrence, the whole conduct of the defence of the Residency devolved upon Colonel Inglis.

To use the language of the *Times*, "the defence of that place is, we believe, without precedent in modern warfare. Fortified towns defended by sufficient force have ere now repelled for months the attacks of an army, and in some cases courage and desperation have struggled against overwhelming odds; but neither Genoa nor Saragossa can rival in heroism the little Residency of Lucknow."

Colonel Inglis is married to a daughter of Sir Frederic Thesiger, M.P.; with her youthful family she has had to share the hardships and encounter the dangers and trials of the long-sustained defence.

MILITARY EXECUTION AT BOMBAY.

In the present page our Artist has engraved, from a sketch received by the last Indian Mail, the recent military execution, at Bombay, of a havildar of the Native Marines, and a sepoy of the 10th Native Infantry, who were blown away from guns on the 15th of October, on the Esplanade, in the presence of a large concourse of people. Of this terrific scene we have extracted the following account

from a private letter received from the Head Master of the Industria School of Art at Bombay, who also sketched the event.

Fortunately, by reason of the excellent police arrangements, and, at least, some British troops to hold in check the treacherous natives, the peaceable inhabitants of Bombay have been enabled to pursue their avocations in safety.

On the outbreak of the revolt in the north-west the British troops of the Bombay garrison were sent off in dribbles to the interior, with the exception of 300 men of her Majesty's 86th Regiment. The diminution of the garrison awakened in the 3000 Christian inhabitants the very unsatisfactory feeling that their lives and property were almost at the mercy of 700,000 natives, nearly half Mussulmans, full of the usual Islamee fanaticism. Under ordinary circumstances such a position might be deemed critical; but with Delhi as a centre of insurrection, the bloody mutineers, headed there by the Great Mogh himself, and being strong also in other places, inviting the "faithful" in all parts of India to join them in a "jihad," or holy war against the Christians, all made so strong a case for prompt precaution, that the Bombay Government at once organised a body of European mounted



EXECUTION AT BOMBAY OF A MUTINOUS HAVILDAR AND SEPOY, BY BLOWING FROM GUNS.

police, and made other arrangements to preserve the peace of the town. This body of mounted police numbers sixty rank and file. The men are mostly sailors who have left their ships: they receive thirty-five rupees a month each, with rations and quarters. Each man is armed with a cavalry sword and a brace of pistols. They have made almost incredible progress in their riding and other exercises, and form a well drilled and efficient corps.

The manner in which the plot was discovered was simply thus. The headmen of the Police were called together by Mr. Forgett, and received his instructions, and information was soon obtained, that native officers and sepoys were in the habit of meeting at the house of a Brahmin, in the native town near Bark Bay. This Brahmin was coolly seized, and threatened with instant death should any conspiracy against the British Government be discovered to be hatching. He was told that it was known that native officers and men held meetings at his house, and that there must be something wrong, as he was a bad character, and living in a disreputable neighbourhood. The wholesome threat at once caused the wretched being to disclose his secret, with a lame excuse that his intention had ever been to do so, his only object in keeping it was to serve Government, and that he was anxious to become a Christian. Proofs of the meetings were required of him. He requested Mr. Forgett to come to his house and convince himself. Mr. Forgett and his right-hand man, Mr. Edgington, disguised as natives, at once repaired to the house, and from an adjoining room listened to the conversation of those assembled, and took notes. They there discovered that a rising of the native troops had been arranged to take place on the "Mohurrum;" but—followed by a significant silence, accompanied with shrugging of the shoulders and raising of the eyes, to be interpreted that their plans had been upset by the inopportune presence of her Majesty's 33rd; guns from the fort covering the lines; and all the other precautions so wisely taken at the time of that festival. Again, the "Duvras" had been appointed for the rising; but the dreaded 33rd still kept them in check. Now, however, was the time. The 33rd had been sent to Poonah. Only four companies of the 95th remained behind; and the great night of the festival of the Dewalee—the night of the 16th of October—ought to be fixed upon.

Such was the conversation of these miscreants. Provided with this information, Mr. Forgett immediately called on Captain Barrows, of the Native Marines; related what had passed, and begged him to convince himself of the facts by the same means. This was done; and, in consequence, some of the conspirators were seized; and two of them—a havildar of the Native Marines and a sepoy of the 10th Native Infantry—were at once tried by court-martial, and sentenced to be blown away from guns.

The trial had begun on the 14th October; on the 15th the newspapers gave information that the Court had passed judgment; that the decision of the Commander-in-Chief and the sentence passed on the criminals were expected to be made known next day; but, on that very afternoon of the 15th of October, the troops and police were assembled on the esplanade, and the execution took place. The position of the troops, and the guns, loaded with grape, portfires lit, and the gunners ready to blaze away, commanded all the native regiments. In addition to this disposition troops were also judiciously placed in the surrounding country to cut off any attempt at a retreat.

Whatever may be thought in England in regard to this mode of punishment, it is known by those well acquainted with the Asiatic character to be quite necessary in a crisis like the present in India. Horrible this punishment certainly is; but let us not forget the horror of the occasions that have made it a duty to administer it; and let us not forget, also, what is certainly true, that the administration of this punishment is controlled by humane and just men—not the less humane, be it remembered, because sternness must now be mingled with their justice.

E. C. I.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, NOV. 29.—1st Sunday in Advent.
MONDAY, 30.—St. Andrew. Russian Massacre at Sinope, 1853.
TUESDAY, DEC. 1.—Emperor Nicholas ascended the Throne, 1825.
WEDNESDAY, 2.—Napoleon I. and Josephine crowned, 1804.
THURSDAY, 3.—Battle of Hohenlinden, 1800.
FRIDAY, 4.—Council of Trent begun, 1548—ended, 1563.
SATURDAY, 5.—Columbus discovered Hayti, 1492.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 5, 1857.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 55	0 20	0 45	1 10	1 35	1 59	2 25
2 49	3 15	3 37	4 5	4 30	4 55	

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—GREAT CLASSICAL CONCERTS.—A Haydn Night, a Mozart Night, a Beethoven Night, a Mendelssohn Night, and a Weber Night.—M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that in consequence of the great number of persons unable to obtain admission during the last performances of the INDIAN QUADRILLE, he has made arrangements to postpone his departure for the provinces, and to give a few more concerts at Her Majesty's Theatre. The great and unproportioned success attending the Indian Quadrille, and the other works lately produced, has prevented M. Jullien giving those classical nights which he was the first to introduce to the English public, and which have always been received with such distinguished favour by musical amateurs and the public generally.

In order to comply with the repeated requests of his numerous patrons, M. Jullien has arranged for a SECOND SERIES OF CONCERTS, which must necessarily be of very limited duration, owing to his departure on his provincial tour shortly before Christmas. They will commence on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1st. It is M. Jullien's intention to give, during the continuance, a "Haydn Night," a "Mozart Night," a "Beethoven Night," a "Mendelssohn Night," and a "Weber Night." On these occasions the first part of the Programme will be selected solely from the works of one of these great Masters. The second part will be varied as usual.

M. Jullien has the satisfaction of announcing that he has succeeded in retaining the services of that popular vocalist, Mlle JETTY TREFFZ. At the close of this second Series of Concerts, Mlle Jetty Treffz will leave London for Vienna, M. Jullien having been unable to induce her to stay, even for his provincial tour. Soloists of the highest celebrity are also engaged for each of the Classical Nights, including the celebrated pianiste, Miss Arabella Goldoni, and the Hungarian artist, M. Edouard Remenyi, solo violinist to her Majesty.

The magnificent decorations which were prepared for the Ball Masque will remain during the continuance of these Concerts. The whole theatre will be ornamented with wreaths and garlands of flowers in gold, silver, and colours. These decorations have been prepared by Messrs. Chabot and Co., who were charged with the decorations for the grand ball at the reception of the Emperor Napoleon III. at Stuttgart, and who were engaged, at a great expense, for the express purpose of arranging at Her Majesty's Theatre a display which will be seen for the first time in this country.

M. Jullien feels confident that he will receive, for his second Series of Concerts, a continuance of that distinguished patronage and support which have already been so freely accorded to him.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—M. JULLIEN'S ANNUAL BAL MASQUE, MONDAY, November 30.—M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that his GRAND ANNUAL BAL MASQUE, this year, take place at Her Majesty's Theatre, on MONDAY, November 30. The Orchestra will comprise 110 Musicians. Conducted—M. Jullien. No one will be admitted except in evening dress or fancy costume. This regulation will be strictly adhered to. Tickets for the Ball, 10s. 6d. The Prices of Admission for Spectators (for whom the audience portion of the Theatre will be set apart) will be—Dress Circle, 5s.; Gallery Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s. Private Boxes from £3 3s. and upwards. Tickets for the Ball, places, and Private Boxes, may be secured at the Box-office of Her Majesty's Theatre; of the principal Librarians and Music-sellers; and at Messrs. Jullien and Co.'s, 214, Regent-street. The doors will be open at Half-past Nine, and the Dancing commence at Half-past Ten. Refreshments will be supplied during the evening by M. Epitieux, of the Opera Colonnade; and at One o'clock the Supper will be served.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, Nov. 30, and during the Week, Tom Taylor's new and greatly successful Comedy, AN UNEQUAL MATCH, in which Miss Amy Sedgwick and the Haymarket Company will appear. After which the new Farce of TAKE CARE OF DOWB, in which Mr. Buckstone will sustain an original character, concluding with FISH OUT OF WATER.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday and during the Week will be presented Shakspeare's Tragedy of KING RICHARD THE SECOND, King Richard the Second, by Mr. C. Keen; Queen, by Mrs. C. Keen. Preceded by A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.

SURREY THEATRE.—Lessees, Messrs SHEPHERD and CHESWICK.—On Monday, and during the Week, THE WIFE'S REVENGE. Messrs. Crocwick, B. Potter, Voltaire, Smith, Ebbels, Bolmer, Vernon, Tappin; Miss Burne, Mrs. Bernet. INDIA, 1857. Captain Morton, Mr. Shepherd; Hamlet, Mr. Fernandez. And WELLINGTON FIGGS. Messrs. Widdicombe, Bolmer; Miss E. Webster and Johnston. Doors open at Six, to commence at Half-past.

DELPHI THEATRE.—Mr. Benjamin Webster and Madame Celeste in the brilliant supernatural Drama, THE LEGEND of the HEADLESS MAN, with startling Adelphi effects. The screaming Farce of the DRAPERY QUESTION; or, Who's for India? Messrs. Wright, Paul Bedford, &c., every night. Previous to the Drama the MIDDY ASHORE, Miss Maria Wilton.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILLIAM COOKE.—This Evening the new Grand National and Military Spectacle, entitled THE STORMING AND CAPTURE OF DELHI. Succeeded by new and varied Scenes in the Arena, introducing the talented equestrian artists of the establishment. Concluding with (first time) a Farce, called THE DUKE'S DOUBT.

STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—Production of the Grand Spectacle of AZAZEL the PRODIGAL; with New Scenery, Dresses and Appointments, and in which the celebrated Mr. JAMES ANDERSON and Miss ELWORTHY will appear, supported by upwards of 100 Artists.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS at the Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Strand.—MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 28d. "The One Hundredth and Nineteenth Entertainment in London." Doors open at 7½, commence at 8. Stalls, 3s.; Aisles, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s. On Saturday a Morning Entertainment, commencing at 3.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, NAPLES, POMPEII, and VESUVIUS, every Night (except Saturday), at Eight; and Tuesday and Saturday Afternoons, at Three. Places can be secured at the Box-office, Egyptian Hall, daily, between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge.

MISS JULIA ST. GEORGE'S HOME and FOREIGN LYRICS.—Seaham Harbour, Nov. 30th; Durham, Dec. 1st and 2nd; Stokely, Dec. 3rd, 4th and 5th. Pianist, F. Emile Berger.—Hartmann and Co., 88, Albany-street, N.W.

"SOPHIA AND ANNIE'S" FIFTH YEAR. THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their Original Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES FROM NATURE, will appear at Stafford, Nov. 30; Burslem, Dec. 1; Newcastle-under-Lyme, 2; Longton, 3; Lincoln, 4.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11th. Handel's MESSIAH. Vocalists: Madame Rudersfort, Mrs. Lockey, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Weiss, with Orchestra of 700 Performers. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d. 6, Exeter-hall.

PROFESSOR WILJALBA FRIKELL.—WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James, on MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 30th, and every evening during the week.—Herr WILJALBA FRIKELL, Physician to their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Russia, begs to announce that his new and original entertainment of Physical and Natural Magic, performed without the aid of any apparatus, entitled TWO HOURS of ILLUSIONS, will take place every evening. To commence at Eight, and terminate at Ten o'clock.—Stalls, 5s.; Unreserved Seats, 2s. 6d. The first Morning Performance will take place on Saturday morning, Dec. 5th. To commence at Half-past Three, and terminate at Five o'clock. Places to be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

CANTERBURY HALL, Westminster-road.—Open every Evening.—A Grand Concert, by Artists of celebrity, commencing at Seven o'clock precisely. Suppers, 10s. Will be served at 8 o'clock. The Comic Department is supplied by Messrs S. Collins, W. T. Critchfield and E. Mackney.

BEN RHYDDING.—Physician, Dr. MACLEOD, F.R.C.P. THE WINTER arrangements for carrying out successfully and comfortably the WATER-CURE begin at this Establishment on the 1st of November, and continue until the end of May. The Winter Season is well suited for Patients undergoing the Water-Cure. BEN RHYDDING, OTLEY, YORKSHIRE.

THE SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION and CHRONIC BRONCHITIS in ENGLAND during Winter by the Compressed Air Bath and other Hygienic Means BEN RHYDDING, as a residence, along with the treatment pursued there, are well adapted, during Winter, for the cure of Consumption and Chronic Bronchitis. Application for Prospectuses to be made to Mr. Taylor, House Steward, Ben Rhydding, Otley, Yorkshire.

MUTINY IN INDIA.—Military Field Glasses of matchless quality, combining the very latest improvements, at GALLAGHAN'S, 23a, New Bond-street, corner of Good-street. N.B. Sole Agent for the small and powerful Opera and Race Glasses, invented and made by Voigtlander, Vienna.

ECONOMIC FUNERAL COMPANY (Limited), 28, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars and 82, Baker-street, Portman-square. Funerals conducted to suit the tastes and wishes of all classes. Best Class Funerals, £30, £45 10s., and £12 12s.

MONEY on PERSONAL SECURITY promptly ADVANCED to noblemen or gentlemen, heirs to entailed estates, or by way of Mortgage on property derived under wills or settlements, &c. Confidential applications may be made or addressed to Mr. Howse, 11, Beaufort-buildings, Strand, W.C.

SEA.—MIDSHIPMEN and First-Class Apprentices WANTED for Steam and Sailing Ships. Premium moderate.—Apply to J. DAWBARN and CO., Bloomsbury Money Order Office, 1, Broad-street, London.

PASSAGES to INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., engaged free of commission. Outfits provided. Agency for officers and civilians of the E. I. Company's Service. By C. R. THOMPSON, LUCAS, and CO. London. Winchester House, Old Broad-street; Southampton: 1, Queen's-terrace. Baggage and Parcels shipped and forwarded. Insurances effected.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 5, Piccadilly, between the Haymarket and Regent-circus.—Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received (privately) and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. Improvement guaranteed in eight weeks, any longer, gratis. Separate rooms for Ladies, to which department (if preferred) Mrs. Smart will attend.—For terms, &c., apply to Mr. Smart, as above.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Established 1837. Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict. cap. 9, and BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION, empowered by her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, 1, Princess-street, Bank, London. Major-General Alexander, Blackheath Park, Chairman. Rates of premium reduced to the lowest possible scale compatible with security, and suitable to every class of Policy-holders. ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT GIVEN TO PUPILS at the most liberal prices.—WANTED directly a limited number of LADIES or GENTLEMEN, to execute, at their own residences, the new, easy, and artistic work now in great demand. A small premium required. The art taught personally or by correspondence. A letter of full particulars sent for four stamps.—Apply early to LAWRENCE'S Show-rooms, 24, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square (near Rathbone-place). Established 1840.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—WANTED directly a number of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to assist in a highly artistic Pursuit, in connexion with the Crystal Palace, where specimens can be seen in the Court of Inventions. The Art taught (terms moderate), personally or by letter; and continuous employment given to pupils in town or country, to realise a handsome income. No knowledge of drawing necessary. A Prospectus forwarded for four stamps. Arrangements made daily at LAURENT DE LARA'S Gallery of Fine Arts, 3, Torrington-square, Russell-square. Just ready, De Lara's Book on Illuminating, price 6s.

SPORTSMEN and GENTLEMEN of the ARMY and NAVY.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. Observe, opposite the York Hotel—Portability, combined with great power, in FIELD, RACE-COURSE, OPERA, and general out-door day and night powerful Waiscoat-coated PERSPECTIVE GLASSES, weighing only four ounces, each containing 12 and 16 lenses, constructed of German glass, will show distinctly a person's countenance at 2½ and 3 miles. They serve every purpose on the Race-course, and at the Opera-house. Country scenery and Ships are clearly seen at 8 to 10 miles. They are also invaluable for Shooting, Deer-stalking, and Yachting. Her Majesty's Coast-Guards are now making use of them as day sight glasses, in preference to all others; they have also become in general use by Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, and by Sportsmen, Gentlemen, Gamekeepers, and Tourists. The most powerful and brilliant Telescopes, possessing such extraordinary power that some, 3½ inches, with an extra astronomical eyepiece, will show distinctly Jupiter's moons, Saturn's ring, and the double stars; with the same Telescope can be seen a person's countenance three-and-a-half miles distant, and an object from fourteen to sixteen miles. All the above can be had of larger and all sizes, with increasing powers, and are secured by her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

EYESIGHT.—Optical Improvements, to enable persons at an advanced age to read with ease, and to discriminate objects with perfect distinctness.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians, have invented and patented SPECTACLE LENSES of the greatest transparent power. The valuable advantage derived from this invention is that vision becoming impaired is preserved and strengthened; very aged persons are enabled to employ their sight at the most minute occupation; can see with those lenses of a much less magnifying power, and they do not require the frequent changes the dangerous effects of fustier powerful assistance. Persons can be suited at the most remote parts of the world by sending a pair of spectacles or one of the glasses out of them, in a letter, and stating the distance from the eyes they can read small print with it, and those who have not made use of spectacles by stating their age.—39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. (opposite the York Hotel).

DEAFNESS.—A newly-invented Instrument for extreme cases of Deafness, called the Sound Magnifier, Organic Vibrator, and invisible Voice Conductor. It fits so into the ear as not to be in the least perceptible; the unpleasant sensation of ringing noises in the head is entirely removed. It affords instant relief to the deafest persons, and enables them to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians and Aurists, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. (opposite the York Hotel).

THE PLAYGROUND SOCIETY, for PROVIDING PLAYGROUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN in POPULOUS PLACES. PATRONAGE.—The Lady Noel Byron.

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The Rev. Edward Garbett, M.A.
The Rev. H. J. Hatch, M.A.
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The Rev. Canon Dale.
The Right Hon. Herbert Ingram, Esq., M.P.
The Rev. David Laing, M.A., F.R.S.
The Rev. Charles Mackenzie, M.A.
The Lady Laura Palmer.
The Rev. Allyn W. Pearson, M.A.
The Earl Stanhope.
R. A. Slaney, Esq., M.P.
The Rev. Edward Spooner, M.A.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., Birchinn-lane, Cornhill. SECRETARY.—Edward West, Esq., 17, Bull-and-Mouth-street, St. Martin's-le-Grand. The streets of London, and of other large towns throughout the Kingdom, are said to furnish victims for every variety of temptation; and the experience of daily life will evidence how great are the bodily evils which arise to the children of our poor from the necessity which now exists for their playing in crowded thoroughfares, and play they must—somewhere. The need for a Public Playground for the young of his own populous district. Inhabited chiefly by the labouring classes, induced a London clergyman to seek in June, 1857, for the formation of an Association to effect so desirable an object. The idea was most favourably received by many influential parties; and a meeting was called in the month of August following, at which the Playground Society was established. The Committee felt assured that for the sake of society at large, as well as for that of the thousands of children whose interests, both bodily and spiritual, are concerned, the public will come forward to aid them liberally in their effort to achieve a great public good. Even in the most dense neighbourhoods it is possible to make arrangements for the present, with the hope that changes of site and transfers of property may afford better opportunities in the future. The playground of St. Martin-in-the-Fields affords an example of one mode of meeting the want, where the upper floor of the Schools has been adopted for the desired purpose. Refugees and reformatories are the Christian care of our time. This society designs "provide means for local objects, in many cases the necessity for reform. Contributions for local objects will be gladly accepted, under strict limitations to the neighbourhood in their expenditure; and promises of support from the nobility and gentry with reference to the cities and towns contiguous to their estates will be gratefully acknowledged by the Committee, who will be prepared to assist and guide local efforts, and who earnestly invite grants of land, which can be legally conveyed for the purpose. Donations and Agency Subscriptions of any amount, will be thankfully received by the Bankers, Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., Birchinn-lane, Cornhill; and by Edward West, Esq., Secretary, 17, Bull-and-Mouth-street, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

PRIZE CATTLE SHOW of the SMITHFIELD CLUB.—The Annual Exhibition of Prize Cattle, Beasts, Horses, Implements, &c., Commences on THURSDAY Morning and Closes on FRIDAY Evening, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th December. HAZAAR King-street and Baker-street. Open from Daylight till Nine in the Evening. Admission One Shilling.

ADAM and EVF.—DUBUFE'S GREAT PICTURES, the TEMPTATION and the FALL are now on View at the FRENCH GALLERY, 121, Pall-mall (opposite the Opera Colonnade).—Admission 1s.

R. ACKERMANN'S WATER-COLOURS in Cakes, and Moist Water-Colours in Tubes and Pans. 191, Regent-street, W.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—A LADY, residing near St. John's-wood, wishes to undertake the care of THREE YOUNG LADIES (orphans or others), who would receive all the advantages of a first-rate education under a resident governess and able masters, combined with the comforts of a highly-respectable home. References exchanged. Terms (inclusive) 100 guineas. Address A. B., 23, Argyl-street, Regent-street, W.

TRELOAR'S COCOANUT-FIBRE MATTING and MATS are the best. Prize Medals—London, New York, and Paris.—T. TRELOAR, Manufacturer, 42, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

THE BEST BED for a CHILD is one of TRELOAR'S METALLIC COTS, 4 feet long, 2 feet wide, with movable sides and pillars, castors, and brass bases, price 21s., including cocoanut-fibre mattress. Packed and delivered at any railway station in the kingdom for 24s.—T. TRELOAR, Iron Bedstead Manufacturer, 42, Ludgate-hill.

THE AQUARIUM.—Living Marine and Fresh-water ANIMALS and PLANTS, Sea-water, Tanks, Glasses, and every other requisites, on SALE. An Illustrated, Priced, and Descriptive List post-free on receipt of six stamps. The tanks by Saunders and Woolcott, at their prices.—W. ALFORD LLOYD, 19 and 20, Portland-road, Regent's Park, W.

MICROSCOPES, MAGIC LANTERNS, and STEREO-SCOPES, with numerous amusing and most interesting objects, and Slides, Cameras, and Stanhope Lenses, Telescopes, Field, Camp, Racecourse, Opera, and general out-door day and night powerful Perspective Glasses, with every improvement that is in the art of man to accomplish. Every description of Optical, Mathematical, Philosophical, and Chemical Instruments. Orders and all kinds of repairs executed with punctuality.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly (opposite the York Hotel).

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK

For 1858. The Second Edition, with Corrections, will be published early in December. Office, 198, Strand.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER

OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, FOR 1857, WILL BE PUBLISHED ON DECEMBER 19TH NEXT.

The CHRISTMAS SUPPLEMENT for this year published with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will far exceed any number ever published. No expense or labour has been spared to get as near perfection as possible in ART, LITERATURE, and TYPOGRAPHY and, with the experience of former years now brought to bear at this period, the COLOURED ENGRAVINGS will be superior to any yet published.

CONTENTS:

A Large Print in Colours—The Happy Homes of England: Christmas Holidays.—Drawn by B. Foster. Also, single Page in Colours—The Christmas Errand.—A. Solomon. And another Page in Colours—The Unexpected Guest.—J. Tenniel. A fine Engraving (Whole Page)—Old Christmas with the Bowl and Holly.—J. Gilbert. The King of the Bean (Page).—E. Morin. A Real Christmas Holiday (Two-page).—J. Leech. Christ's Hospital on Christmas Eve (Page).—J. Gilbert. Christmas Reflections (Page).—S. Read. Rebuses (Page).—C. H. Bennett. The Field of the Cloth of Damask.—C. H. Bennett.

This Supplement will also contain the following Christmas Tales and Poems:—

Christmas for Ever. The Unexpected Guest on Christmas Eve. A Real Christmas Holiday. Christmas Eve—Fanny's Story. The Wedding Ring. A Ghost Story for Christmas. Forfeits. Christ's Hospital and Christmas Eve. Connubial Emigration Society. Christmas Reflections. King of the Bean. The Field of the Cloth of Damask: a Christmas Game. Why am I always invited out on Christmas Day? Musical Crotchets. Marriage by Proxy, &c., &c. Revision of Nuptial Forms.

The CHRISTMAS DOUBLE NUMBER will consist of Thirty-two Pages of Letter-press, containing a fund of Amusement, besides the COLOURED SUPPLEMENT.

Price of the Double Number, 10d.; stamped, 1s. Orders should be immediately given to secure the CHRISTMAS NUMBER. To subscribe regularly ensures to a greater certainty.

A variety of COLOURED ENGRAVINGS and SUPPLEMENTS from this time to the end of the year, and during the year 1858. Office, 198, Strand, London.

TO THE TRADE.

The demand for this Week's Indian Supplement already amounts to half a million. It is impossible, therefore, to print sufficient of the Coloured Supplement for several weeks. Arrangements, however, will be made to supply all purchasers with copies through their respective agents, as soon as they can be produced.

Regular Subscribers ought to have their copies delivered by their Newsmen complete by Saturday morning early, and it is hoped that no delay or disappointment will be experienced by the regular Subscribers.

A beautiful Map of India—to illustrate the "History of the British Empire in India," published with the present Number—will be given next week, Dec. 3rd. Number and Supplement, 5d.

On December the 12th a Large Engraving of the Opening of Parliament will be published without extra charge, namely, 5d.

*** It is much better for Purchasers to order the Paper regularly from some respectable News-agent—they will be entitled to all these splendid gifts without extra charge.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1857.

The nation has passed through another week of commercial distress. If we may judge by the Bank of England only, which has increased its stock of gold and again got its note circulation within the limit of legality, we shall conclude that the worst is passed. But the public, which sees day after day numerous bankruptcies announced, some of them of the most respectable houses, and learns of the suspension of another joint-stock bank—

the Northumberland and Durham Banking Company—will not adopt such a criterion, and will conclude that many difficulties and much distress may yet be anticipated.

Mr. Twells, a partner in the banking house of Spooner and Attwood, stated very openly to the Committee of last Session for Inquiring into the Bank Acts that the Act of 1844, though extremely injurious to tradesmen, was very profitable to the banking interest; and, therefore, we must not conclude, because this interest has been relieved from its panic terror by the suspension of the law, that the whole commercial body is rescued from danger. The cessation of employment, and the increase of pauperism in the manufacturing districts, suggest the apprehension that the worst is yet to come. One warning feature of the disturbance is, that three of those joint-stock banks have gone which the Legislature has of late years taken great care to foster as the means of preventing the bankruptcy of bankers. They have all failed from one cause. They have followed, but have carried to excess, what is now the common practice, of rediscounting the bills on which they have advanced money in some other market, chiefly London. The perfect freedom with which, since the abolition of the Usury Laws, this could be carried on, and every rate of interest taken on every kind of bill, while many other parts of banking are subjected to restraints, has facilitated a reckless borrowing at a distance which would probably have been kept in check had all other restraints on the banking business, such as the prohibition to establish new banks of issue, been abolished. But this, and all the important topics connected with our money regulations which have lately been forced by their painful effects on the public attention, will, we trust, be fully investigated by the Committee, which must be reappointed in the approaching Session to consider the Bank Acts. The letter of the Ministers, and the conduct of the Bank, which immediately overstepped the limit prescribed by the law to the issue of legal-tender notes, will give a new direction to the inquiries of the committee and prevent it from wandering as it did last Session into frivolous trivialities.

First, it will have to inquire into the causes which led the Ministers to interfere; and, despite their language, the chief cause will be found to be the condition of the Bank of England itself. On Thursday, when the letter was written, the Bank was run aground. Next, the causes which brought the Bank into this condition must be explored; and the chief of them is at once palpable—the continued extraction of bullion from the Bank, and the smallness of the amount in its possession. With that extraction the issue of notes declined in proportion, and the reader will ask why were the notes reduced when the diminution in one species of the currency made it desirable to increase the other? The answer is that this is ordained by the law. The Bank, knowing such to be the law, would have held fast the bullion if it could, but it could not. The gold did not belong to it, but to its depositors, and it could not prevent them from taking it away. In fact the bulk of the capital of the Bank is advanced to the Government, and its chief fund is only £3,400,000, called the Rest. The deposits in July were two-thirds of all the resources of the Bank; and as the Bank advanced its funds on interest-bearing securities, the deposits came to bear an increasingly large proportion to the funds in its possession. All its bullion in November belonged to its depositors; and as they had required it—or the person who discounted bills with the Bank had required it—the bullion had flowed out. The Bank might have shut up; but, as long as it remained open, the power of its customers, including depositors, over the bullion was irresistible.

From these facts a remarkable deduction flows. The law regulates the issue of notes by the gold in the Bank, which, in fact, is the property of its depositors—bankers, merchants, and others. That the funds of these persons continually undergo great fluctuations is certain, and in consequence similar fluctuations take place in the paper currency. Thus, between July and November the gold decreased about £5,000,000, and the notes decreased £5,000,000. In like manner, between July, 1855, and November, 1855, the gold decreased £6,000,000, or from £18,000,000 to £12,000,000, and the notes issued decreased from £30,000,000 to £24,500,000; and between September, 1846, and October, 1847, the bullion decreased from £13,800,000 to £8,300,000, and the notes issued decreased from nearly £29,000,000 to £22,000,000. In like manner there have been at every period since the Act of 1844 was passed great variations in the amount of gold in the Bank, and the amount of notes issued. The extreme variations have been from £22,000,000 gold to £6,400,000, and from £35,800,000 of notes to £21,100,000. Through the whole period, however, from 1844 to 1857, all business has been, as the rule, steadily increasing, quite contrary to these extraordinary fluctuations in our regulated currency. With every one, too, of these fluctuations the rate of discount has advanced as the quantity of money diminished, and has fallen as the quantity increased. This has tended to the advantage of the banking interest, and is the consequence of making the whole paper currency vary according as the gold varies belonging to the depositors of the Bank, and removable from it at their pleasure.

Singularly enough, the authors of the Act of 1844 proposed to regulate the quantity of our currency as it would be regulated were it wholly a metallic currency, and they have actually regulated it by the fluctuations of a small part of a currency composed both of metals and paper. The law is really founded on the extraordinary mistake that a small and the most fluctuating part of a mixed metallic and paper currency is equal to the whole. This is a blunder of the same nature as that committed by Mr. Vansittart when he induced the House of Commons to declare that a one-pound note and seven shillings are equal to a guinea; but it is much more gross and much more mischievous.

EARL GREY, it is stated, is preparing for the press a work connected with the progress of Parliamentary Reform.

MR. MACREARY gave a reading from the great English authors in the Townhall, Bridport, on Tuesday evening.

MR. BRIGHT's health is much improved, but he is not expected to take his seat this side of Christmas.

MR. W. J. T. CLARKE, one of the largest landowners in Victoria, has just purchased, for the sum of £150,000, 300,000 acres of land in the province of Otago, New Zealand.

THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF SWITZERLAND has given its sanction to the construction of the bridge proposed over the Rhine near Coblenz for the railway, on condition that all communication may be at once interrupted, should military interests require it.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE news from India, published on Wednesday, will afford the composers of her Majesty's speech a still more solid basis of congratulation than the preceding mails had supplied. Our commanders have not only seized and taken possession, but have apparently made good and secure their positions, and have been enabled to become the aggressors, and to chase and to destroy the rebels in several localities. The reinforcements were being sent up the country as rapidly as seems to have been possible; and ere long a junction must be effected between the defending and the avenging armies, when the triumph of her Majesty's flag will, it may confidently be hoped, be complete. The great want, that of cavalry, will be supplied to a considerable extent, and perhaps the experiences both of this war and of that with Russia, will compel the attention of the authorities to the value of this arm, too much neglected of late years. Had we had cavalry at the Alma, it is hardly too much to say that the utter destruction of the Russian host would have cleared the way to Sebastopol, and the campaign would have been brought to a speedy termination. "Had I had cavalry," writes the gallant Sir Henry Havelock, in a despatch just published, "not a rebel or mutineer should have reached Seorajpore alive."

The nation has seen with satisfaction that the title of Baronet has been added to the honours already conferred upon the two victorious Generals, whose exploits have excited so much legitimate enthusiasm. Wilson and Havelock have thus been rewarded only, it is to be hoped, in earnest of far higher guerdon. Her Majesty has also been pleased to confer upon the widow of the noble Neill the title which she would, had her brave husband lived, have taken as his wife; and the East India Company has added the substantial boon of a pension. There is much more to be done before the rewards bestowed upon the men who have thought, dared, and succeeded in India equal those which have fallen to the men who could neither think, dare, nor succeed in the Crimea; but we have no reason to believe that the Government is inclined to disregard either the worth of the heroes or the wishes of the country. Any outcry that has been raised about the delay of pensions, is, of course, premature, as nothing of that kind can be granted, as a national gift, except by the representatives of the nation. We only hope that when Parliament meets the orators who will handle the achievements in India will do so more worthily and more carefully than most of the speakers who had to deal with the last campaign were able to do. Few persons who heard Lord John Russell's attempted summary of the Crimean deeds will forget how Sir de Lacy Evans followed him as a damaging critic, and had in his turn to submit to remarkable corrections.

The Divorce Act is threatened with Parliamentary attack by the Tractarian party, who, through Mr. Hope, pledge themselves to endeavour to obtain its repeal, and a more hopeless task was never prescribed to itself by fanaticism. The Act is felt by the country to be one step towards righting a great wrong, and the Tractarians might as well think of repealing the Reform Act. A subject cognate to that of divorce—namely, marriage under circumstances which at present render it invalid, is being raised in the Court of Chancery, where, in a case of "Brook v. Brook," in which the first lawyers of the day are engaged, battle has been given on the question whether English subjects, domiciled in a country where union with a deceased wife's sister is permitted, can contract such a marriage there, in a way that will legitimatise its offspring here. The arguments are of course, very long, and judgment has been deferred. The opinion of the profession is understood to be that Sir J. Stuart and Mr. Justice Cresswell are likely to decide against the validity of such a marriage; but a strong point raised is that which deprives the assailants of the marriage of a right to attach any criminal character to the union, seeing that the Legislature has actually legalised similar connections, provided they occurred before a certain date.

The explorer of Africa has resumed the grand work which he has set for himself, and departs this week for Portugal, in order to obtain certain assistance from the Government of that country. Be his success what it may—and there is no reason to believe that it will fall short of his wishes—Dr. Livingstone has earned an immortal title to the gratitude of the nations whose home he is opening up for civilisation. For a hundred times inferior boons regions have been called after the names of their discoverers; and years to come, perhaps, Southern Africa may bear the commemorative title of Livingstonia.

It is much to be regretted that the popular feeling which certain Tractarian practices have done much to call out, should have taken the form of a very disgraceful mob riot at a recent funeral of a lady at Lewes. It was evident, from the character of the proceedings of the disturbers, that they belong to a class who boast a savage equality to all religious celebrations, and who rejoice in perpetrating brutality wherever they can do so with safety. At the same time, and despite a careful and repeated denial that anything of a Popish character took place in the procession in question, the institution with which the deceased lady was connected has acquired, rightly or wrongly, the fame of being a sort of nursery both for practices and doctrines to which the feeling of the country is—and we hope ever will be—antagonistic. This may explain, but does not excuse, the ruffianism of the rabble on the occasion we speak of; and if an example can be made of any of the ringleaders, and especially of those who attacked or insulted the ladies present, we sincerely hope that rigorous justice will be done.

All hope on the part of the Russian Government of raising the navy which was sunk at Sebastopol is stated to be abandoned, the researches of the divers having shown that the mud of the Black Sea has irreparably ruined all the vessels thus sacrificed. A ghastly story, probably coloured in its passage through a French paper, is told of the visit of English divers to the Russian man-of-war which recently went down in the Baltic with so lamentable a loss of life. One of these men is stated to have got on board, and to have confronted so horrible an assemblage of drowned persons, whose open eyes glared upon him in the solitude of the deep, that he came up appalled beyond description, and refused to descend again. This account, as given in a Parisian paper, reminds one of the scene in the charnel-house to which the Veiled Prophet suddenly conveyed Zelia from the brilliant banquet.

We hear once more of Omer Pasha, who has accepted the Governorship of Bagdad, and who takes a trained force with him in order to carry out a variety of reforms, and thus, it is hoped, strengthen one of the outposts of the Turkish empire. But it seems hardly probable that he will long be permitted to enjoy this pro-consulate; for if, as thickening reports allege, the Mussulman Power is arming to coerce the Principalities, and the latter have construed the recent appeal for their opinion to mean that they will have Western aid in the event of their trying for independence, such a soldier as the gallant Omer will be needed within easier reach of the seraglio.

A correspondent of great eminence in the musical world writes to us in reference to our remarks, last week, on Big Ben and his fate; and, while approving what was then said, desires to record his opinion that the quality of tone of the condemned bell "was not satisfactory to a musical ear accustomed to note the varied character of deep-toned bells. The tone (he adds), was tremulous and somewhat confused, and that of the new bell will, it is to be hoped, be pure, round, and sublime."

THE COURT.

THE Court celebration of the birthday of the Princess Royal derived peculiar interest on Saturday from the fact of her Majesty availing herself of the occasion to present in person the Victoria Cross to four gallant officers, whose valorous deeds during the late war had entitled them to the proud distinction. The presentation took place in the quadrangle of the castle, the garrison of Windsor, consisting of the Royal Horse Guards and the 2nd Battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards being in attendance. The ceremony was witnessed by the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Frederic William of Prussia, and the Prince of Leiningen. The Duke of Cambridge, General Commanding-in-Chief, and Major-General Sir G. Wetherall, Adjutant-General, and the Equerries in Waiting attended her Majesty. The Duchess of Kent was in the Castle, and witnessed the ceremony. In the evening the dinner-party included the Duchess of Kent, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Frederic William of Prussia, the Prince of Leiningen, the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, &c.

Amongst the presents to the Princess Royal, on her Royal Highness' birthday, was a portrait of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, painted by Miss Severn, which was much admired by the Royal circle, both for its fidelity and artistic merit.

Divine service was performed on Sunday in the private chapel, by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor. There were present the Queen, the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, and Princess Helena; the Duchess of Kent, Prince Frederic William of Prussia, the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Leiningen, the Count and Countess Bernstorff, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household.

On Monday the Earl Spencer had an audience of her Majesty, and resigned the office of Lord Steward. The Earl of St. Germans kissed hands and received his wand of office on being appointed to the same post in her Majesty's Household.

On Tuesday the Queen, with the Princess Royal and Princess Alice, rode in the riding-house. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Frederic William of Prussia, went out shooting. The Prince of Wales went to Clarendon.

On Wednesday the Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Frederic William of Prussia, rode out on horseback, attended by the Hon. Beatrice Byng and the Equerries in Waiting. In the evening the Earl and Countess of Clarendon had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Thursday his Excellency the Ambassador of France and the Countess De Persigny arrived at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, arrived at Clarence House, St. James's, on Monday morning, from Frogmore. The Duchess of Kent returned to Frogmore in the afternoon, and the Prince of Leiningen left town for Portsmouth.

His Excellency the Ambassador of France came to town on the 20th inst., from St. Leonards-on-Sea. In the evening his Excellency entertained at dinner his Excellency the Russian Minister, his Excellency the Austrian Minister, his Excellency the Sardinian Minister, and M. Achille Fould, Minister of State of France, who came from Paris on Friday morning.

His Excellency Count Chreptowitch has left the residence of the Russian Legation for St. Petersburg.

The Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers came to town on Thursday from a tour of visits. The noble Earl is staying at Middleton Park.

Lord and Lady Londesborough have left London to pass the winter months at their castle at Cannes, in the south of France.

ROYAL PRESENTS FROM SIAM.

THE presentation of the magnificent gifts brought by the Ambassadors from the Kings of Siam for Queen Victoria, took place at Windsor Castle, on Thursday week.

The Ambassadors and suite arrived at Windsor Castle shortly before one o'clock, attended by Mr. Fowle and Capt. Clavering, R.N.

Their Excellencies were passed up the grand staircase and into the guard-chamber (which were lined by the Yeomen of the Guard, under the command of Capt. Morton Herbert), and were conducted into the Tapestry-room.

Soon after one o'clock the Queen, the Prince Consort, and the Princess Royal, were conducted by the Lord Steward and the other officers of State to the Throne-room.

His Royal Highness Prince Frederic William of Prussia, attended by the gentlemen of his suite, was present at the reception in the Throne-room.

The Earl of Clarendon, K.G., the Queen's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stood in attendance near her Majesty at the audience.

The Ambassadors were conducted from the Tapestry-room, through St. George's Hall and the Grand Reception-room, to the Throne-room, and to the Queen on the throne.

Phya Mantri Suriywanse, one of the representatives of the First or Major King of Siam, bore autograph letters from the Kings, written in gold. The presents from the two Kings of Siam to her Majesty the Queen were arranged on either side of the room. They comprised an eastern crown of gold and enamel, enriched with diamonds, emeralds, and rubies; a gold collar, thickly studded with rubies; a large star; a massive ring, set with diamonds, and a variety of precious stones; a golden belt, enriched with rubies; a chair of state or throne; a rare and valuable white shell, having a number of jewels inserted; a cup and saucer of agate; a state palanquin; a state saddle and bridle; a number of umbrellas, covered with gold embroidery; boxes and cups of solid gold; silver salvers, with gilt embossed edges; a metal drum, and a variety of other articles of rarity and curious workmanship, together with a painting of the Court of the Kings of Siam. Of these splendid articles we have engraved a group upon the next page, the following:—

A Royal Crown of gold, enamel, diamonds, and rubies; a magnificent jewelled Star, and a golden Girdle, studded with nine bosses of jewels, which, from its size, is of extraordinary weight; an enormous Gold Ring, set with diamonds, rubies, carbuncles, catseyes, &c., of great beauty, and which appears, from its large size, to be worn on the thumb; a gold and enamel Basin for washing, and a Tea-cup and Saucer of similar material; a beautiful miniature Tea Equipage, having a Tray of gold elaborately embossed; opal Basins; and a bronze Kettle, ornamented with gold, with an ivory handle; an embroidered Banner, of red, black, and gold; a State Staff, with a boss of white goat's hair; and two species of Arms, with deadly-looking blades: these are all very beautifully ornamented; and, in point of design, may vie with many of the choice productions of Europe. In the background is one of the gigantic Umbrellas held over Royalty, of which the collection contains several.

The Ambassadors having been introduced, the First Ambassador delivered an address, in which he stated that they (the Ambassadors) had received the Royal mandates of the Chief or Major King of Siam and of the Second King, to convey (says the address) both their Majesties Royal letters with the accompanying presents, and lay the same at your Royal Majesty's feet, as a mark of respectful and sincere homage of both their Majesties the two Kings of Siam to your Most Gracious Majesty, the all powerful and enlightened Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the vast British colonies in different parts of the world, on which the sun, we know, never sets.

The address then assures her Majesty that both the Siamese Sovereigns have perceived that the mutual friendship between her Majesty's dominions and the Siamese kingdom has become firmer and closer than before in consequence of her Most Gracious Majesty's good opinion, and is the source of immense happiness and comfort to the people who are respectively the subjects of both nations.

Also that her Gracious Majesty, having honoured both their Majesties and the Siamese kingdom with her Royal friendship and indulgence in a higher and more intimate manner than has been bestowed before upon any of the nations of the East, by giving Royal answers to both their Majesties' first communications, therefore the gratitude and friendly feeling of our Sovereigns are expressed at length in their Royal letters now brought by us.

The Ambassadors then acknowledged their courteous and hospitable reception in this country, and prayed her Majesty's acceptance of the letters and presents.

The first Ambassador then presented the autograph letters from the Kings of Siam.

Her Majesty was pleased to return a most gracious answer.

At the termination of the audience their Excellencies returned to St. George's Hall, and were afterwards ushered into the Waterloo Gallery, where luncheon was served.



RESENTS FROM THE KINGS OF SIAM TO QUEEN VICTORIA

S K E T C H E S I N M A N I L A .



MARRIAGE PROCESSION IN MANILLA.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

Manilla, Sept. 5th, 1857.

HONG-KONG has emigrated, no longer able to bear the sickly heat which at this season renders existence burdensome. All Hong-Kong has gone to Shanghai or any other place where a friendly breeze is to be found. Your humble servant has preferred the Philippines, whose delicious climate, luxuriant vegetation, friendly inhabitants, and hospitable merchants, make it the most delightful place in the East, once seen never to be forgotten. The friendship and fraternity

between the merchants, whether English, American, or German, their cordial, warmhearted hospitality, and the entire absence of party spirit, so common in communities, I think, will not be easily found anywhere else. Then the pleasant little dances, in which we have good temper, fun, and enjoyments; the pretty and brilliant mestizaje, the graceful Habanera dance, the merry flirtations in Spanish, and the everybody knowing every body else, which make one feel entirely at home. There is something very inviting in the houses themselves—their quaint, oystershell windows all open at night, and

into whose rooms you look from the street, and see the inmates perfectly, or if you walk up, you know you will be gracefully welcomed, though you know nothing of them; and when you leave, the pretty lady of the house will tell you to consider it your house, that it is much at your disposal, and hopes it is not the last time of your visit. If she sees you take out a cigar, she will call the boy, and bid him bring the *pavete*, that is a lighted stick made of a composition that always burns—in China it is called a joss stick; you will light your cigar, for, as the pipe in Turkey, so is the cigar here, you



FOOTBALL IN MANILLA.

ways smoke. I have seen children of five years of age smoke big cigars. But you never see a pipe. I don't think there is one in the Philippines. You see Indians—men and girls—streaming out of the tobacco factories at sunset in picturesque crowds, for the men all wear these wonderful shirts of many colours, and the girls have a partiality for colours, but display very good taste in harmonising them. It is at this hour of sunset that Manila pleases me most: the bright red light of the setting sun makes even ugly objects pretty; but when you see it on naturally picturesque ones, how much more so? there the colouring is truly splendid. The sun sinks, and the twilight comes, the west will still be tinged with red, a bell will sound—all this teeming, hurrying crowd, all the carriages, will stop just where they happen to be; hats will go off, and a dead silence reign while the bell tinkles at intervals—a low murmuring of Ave Maria's will be the only sound till the bell rings quickly; then hats will go on; talking commences, laughing, noise, and fun, and the carriage will dash on as if it never had stopped, Juan will continue his conversation with Paquita, from where he left off; everything, in fact, will *resumé*. This *oracion*, as it is called, is one of the few poetical arrangements of the East—the twilight hour—the sight of a whole population in an attitude of devotion—their heads uncovered—the silence, the picturesque costumes and colours of the Indians, the tinkling of the bell, form together a scene that would gladden the heart of a poet could such a one but see it! When it is over everybody wishes everybody good night (*buenas noches!*) another pleasing item, especially when it comes from a pretty girl. Talking about pretty girls, I saw a marriage procession this morning for the first time, such events not occurring every day here. A band of music, playing the jolliest air I have heard for a long time, preceded the lady, who wore a straw hat with three feathers under it; the veil is worn all over the head as at mass; splendid *pina camisa*, tapis of glorious stripes, and such a dress! On each side of her walked two girls likewise veiled, but without hats; their dresses scarcely less gorgeous than Madame's. As for the bridegroom, heaven only knows where he was, I don't; I suppose he was among the gentlemen in shirts in the rear, as women never walk with men here, at least not Indians. Even when they are making love there is always a distance of some yards between them if taking a walk. But if I did not see the happy bridegroom, I at all events saw the *gabernadorcillo*; and that important functionary, once seen, acts in such a manner on one's risible nerves, that he is not soon forgotten. Picture to yourself an Indian without a vestige of hair on his face, a straw hat on his head (sometimes the European hat of chimney-pot association); a shirt, generally of spot, less white, outside his tight-fitting and well-made continuations; and over that shirt a jacket, either black or white—seen from the rear, he looks funny, to say the least. In his hand he holds the rod of authority. The procession passed, and was seen no more. I suppose they went home, and consumed more cigars, or tobaccos, as they call them here, and chewed more betelnut, than was good for them. I have no doubt they wound up the evening with music.

I send you a Sketch of a game at football, at which the Indians are very great. They stand in a circle, and with their feet keep up the ball for any length of time. The ball is made of wickerwork, and is like a round basket; the game is never to let it touch the ground after it is once up, and always to manage to strike it with the feet. Some players are very expert at the "back-footed" trick; with the sole of their foot they will send the ball right over their heads to the players in front of them, who, in their turn, send it back again. The game is a most extraordinary sight, and the players are wonderfully clever at it. In England, football is one of your oldest games; but I have never seen it played with such dexterity as in Manila.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

THE REV. GEORGE MATHIAS, Chaplain to the Royal Hospital Chelsea, has been appointed one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to her Majesty.

PROPOSED NEW BISHOPRIC.—In connection with the proposed Episcopal changes, the Government bill to be introduced next Session will probably provide for the erection of a new Bishopric, of which St. Albans will be the seat, and from which the new Bishop will take his title. The See will be endowed out of the funds which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have in hand arising out of the recent falling in of Episcopal and Capitular estates; while £10,000 has been subscribed towards the restoration of St. Albans Abbey on condition that it be made a cathedral, as recommended by Archbishop Crammer to Henry VIII.

The paintings in the chancel of Holywell Church, Oxford, are steadily proceeding, and are likely to become an object of great attraction.

The restoration of the Church of St. Mary-the-Less, Cambridge, is about to be commenced by the erection of a new oak roof, at the probable cost of £1300.

The foundation-stone of a new church has been laid at Outwood, near Wakefield, by the Bishop of Ripon. The edifice is to serve for a new district, is to be taken from the present parish of Stanley.

MEMORIAL WINDOWS.—A painted window has been placed in the north aisle of Stanground Church, Huntingdonshire. The window, which is of three lights, has been placed as a memorial to his mother by the Rev. R. Cory, B.D., the Vicar of the parish, and other members of the family. Another memorial window, to the memory of a beloved sister-in-law, has been just erected in Great Broxstead Church, by the Rev. A. Mason, Vicar. This makes the ninth stained window put in by the Vicar. A memorial window has been placed in Rushall Church, Walsall, to the memory of the late Mr. George Stronitharm.

THE NEW STAINED GLASS WINDOWS AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—Five windows have just been fixed in the clerestory of the southern side of Westminster Abbey, by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, 24A, Cardington-street, Hampstead-road, under the direction of Mr. George Gilbert Scott, architect. These windows are remarkable for admirable drawing, correct feeling, brilliancy of colour, and durability of material. The windows are four feet in width, in two lights, and are about 30 feet in height from their bases to the crown of their arches, each containing two colossal figures about 10 feet in height, surrounded by appropriate borders.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—The delegacy appointed to carry into execution the statute passed last term concerning the examination of persons not members of the University has agreed upon a scheme of examination for the year 1858. The examinations for the year 1858 will commence on Monday, the 21st of June, 1858. Junior and senior candidates will be examined at the same time; but the papers for the two examinations will be different.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. J. C. Bennett to St. Michael's, Rath; Rev. E. G. O'Grady to Munget, diocese of Limerick. *Vicarages:* Rev. J. W. Cocksott to Burwell, Cambridge; Rev. J. A. Eldridge to Beshop Wilton, Yorkshire; Rev. W. G. Gibson to North Curry, Taunton; Rev. T. N. Grigg to St. George, near Bristol; Rev. G. F. Townsend to Leominster, Herefordshire; Rev. T. Westmorland to Grantingham, Yorkshire. *Incumbent:* Rev. G. A. Rogers to St. Luke's, Islington. *Perpetual Curacies:* Rev. C. White, B.A., to Haslington, Cheshire; Rev. F. P. Fleming to Kidmore End, Oxfordshire. *Stipendiary Curacies:* Rev. W. Hamilton, B.A., to Warrington; Rev. B. Maddock, M.A., to St. George's, Liverpool; Rev. J. Mayne to Bridestowe, Chalmers; Rev. L. B. Larking, Vicar of Ryarsh, to the Viscountess Falmouth; Rev. G. Matthias, Chaplain to the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty; Rev. R. Shepherd, jun., to the Union, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK, 1858 (Published at 298, Strand).—This Almanack for the coming year is unusually rich in the character and number of its illustrations. Besides a large engraving, mostly of domestic interest, for every month, is the same number of engravings of its choicest flowers; in addition to six large bouquets of flowers, printed in colours, and the full size of the page. The latter is a very striking novelty, beautifully executed, and has already commanded a very extensive sale.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

TOLL REFORM.—We copy the following remarks on the toll-bar nuisance from the *Morning Advertiser* of Thursday:—"The toll reform agitation is one of the most sensible movements of the day. It sets its face against an invention of a primitive and in some sort barbarous character, which is far more injurious to the ratepayers than any addition to their rates which the removal of bars and gates could by any possibility become. One of the very first considerations which weighs with men who are taxable in this respect, is to keep out of the way of neighbourhoods where tolls are to be paid, and above all things not to pitch their tents or hire houses in them. . . . It is certainly not to the credit of our social advancement that this particular victimisation should take place; and though we recognise with respect the efforts of those who have undertaken to relieve us of this nuisance and reproach, we cannot help regarding it as little to the credit of the age that this subject should now have been agitated in Parliament for three successive sessions, and that the work of reform should yet have to be done. The cause is in good hands, however. Yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon a general meeting of the Toll Reform Association was held at the Wellington Hotel, St. James's-street—Herbert Ingram, Esq., M.P., in the chair. Amongst recent important accessions to the association we are happy to see the names of Messrs. Barclay and Perkins; Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, and Co.; Messrs. Bass and Co.; Messrs. Allsopp and Co.; and Price's Patent Candle Company. We are glad, too, to hear that some of the principal dock companies promise to add their weight to the association, which has in some degree altered its views with regard to the extent to which it should agitate for reform in the first instance. From the report which was submitted to the meeting, we find that the association has abandoned the idea of agitating for a clean sweep of toll-gates and bars, and has limited its proposition to the removal of those obstructions which may be said to exist in the streets, and the abolition of tolls in the metropolitan area, in accordance with the report of the Committee on Metropolitan Communications, in 1855. Such, at least, is the recommendation of a committee of the association, viz., the abolition of gates and bars six miles round London, and in the metropolitan area, within the largest portion of which no bond debts exist. This is a proposition which is recommended on many grounds, and we are happy to hear that it has been submitted to her Majesty's Government, and admitted to be reasonable and practicable. . . . As London more and more extends on all sides into the country, it becomes more and more a matter of importance that the daily flow and ebb of population should be freed from so oppressive a restriction. Every year the toll-bars become a greater nuisance, and it is perfectly inconceivable upon what plea they are suffered to exist. If a Handel festival takes place, or the Derby day comes round, or when Chiswick displays its glories, or any other great event comes off, the obstruction of the toll-bars becomes an intolerable nuisance. . . . Foot passengers pay no toll. But is not the road as much for them as for the horseman, though they neither ride nor drive? A man cannot walk from Camberwell to the City without having to cross some twenty or thirty, or more roads. How would he like to wade through mud ankle-deep at every crossing? Yet that would be his fate if the roads were not kept in repair, and in that case he would be in a worse plight than his neighbour on horseback or in an omnibus. We are aware that great objections are raised by some of the vestries, who are alarmed at the idea of having the expense of repairing the roads thrown upon them. It is to be observed in the first place, with regard to this objection, that the tolls have produced very much more than the cost of repairs, and that therefore the sums collected are not to be taken as indicating the amount of burthen which would fall upon the ratepayers. In the second place, it should be remembered that what is a formidable sum when paid by individuals of a small class in the shape of a toll, will be a very inconsiderable matter when spread over the whole community. And thirdly, that whatsoever is lost in this way will be amply and more than compensated by the social and commercial improvement which the abolition of tolls will confer on the metropolis. With this conviction we heartily wish the Toll Reform Association success; and we have such perfect faith in the goodwill of the Government that we believe success not to be very distant."

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.—On Wednesday preparations for the ensuing Great Metropolitan Cattle Show of the Smithfield Club, appointed to be held this year on the 8th, 9th, and 10th December, were commenced at the Baker-street Bazaar, under the direction of Mr. B. T. Gibbs, the honorary secretary; and, in consequence of the extraordinary number of animals entered, Mr. Boulnois, the proprietor of the bazaar, has made arrangements for affording increased space. The increase in the money-prizes awarded by the club from an average of £600 to over £1000, has induced a greater extent of competition than hitherto; and what will, in all probability, render the Smithfield Club Show of the present year more interesting than usual is the fact that the eminent graziers of the Midland Counties have entered their best specimens of animals for competition both in the Smithfield as well as the Birmingham Shows, and as the latter takes place next week, there is but little doubt that most of the prizes at Birmingham will compete with those from other parts of the kingdom at the Metropolitan Show. Prince Albert, and it is said, the Prince of Wales, will contribute largely to the ensuing show; and the Prince Consort intends to see what he can do in competition with the Duke of Richmond and his formidable rival, Mr. Riden, of Hove, near Brighton, in the class of Southdown sheep. The Birmingham Show will terminate on Thursday next, the 3rd of December, and Saturday, the 5th, is the last day appointed for the reception of specimens at the Baker-street Bazaar. The judges will make their awards on the following Monday, the 7th, and on the evening of that day the Show will be lighted and opened to a private view of the members of the club, the public press, &c. It will then open to the public on Tuesday, the 8th, and continue open the three following days.

BRITISH METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At a meeting of this society, held on Tuesday—R. Stephenson, Esq., M.P., president, in the chair—a paper was read "On the Fall of Rain on October the 22nd," by James Glaisher, F.R.S. The author commenced by stating that the mean amount of rain collected at eight stations in London, on October the 22nd, was 2½ inches, being equal to 62,222 gallons, or 27½ tons, per acre, within little more than twenty-four hours. The fall over the whole of London amounted to 4,853,000,000 gallons, or 21,500,000 tons. From observations taken in the counties of Cambridgeshire, Hertfordshire, Surrey, Kent, and the southern part of Buckinghamshire, the mean amount of rain collected over these districts appears to have been about 2½ inches, or at the same value as over London. Norfolk, Bedfordshire, the northern part of Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Dorsetshire, Sussex, and the Isle of Wight, come next in order, and the mean amount which fell over these districts was 1.5 inch, or 33,939 gallons, or 15½ tons in weight of water per acre. In Durham, Gloucestershire, Devonshire, and Cornwall, which are the next in order, the mean amount was 0.55 inch, or 12,444 gallons, or 56 tons nearly, per acre. In the Island of Lewis, Aberdeenshire, and Invernesshire, in Scotland, and in Northumberland, the eastern part of Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Worcestershire, and the Isles of Man and Jersey, the mean amount which fell was 0.11 inch, or 2490 gallons, or 11 tons per acre. The mean amount of rain in Lancashire and the western part of Yorkshire was only 0.015 inch, or 339 gallons, or 1½ tons, per acre. In the counties of Nottingham, Derby, and in Wales generally, no rain fell.

THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.—The trial of Mr. Stapleton, M.P., Mr. Esdaile, Mr. Humphrey Brown, Mr. Cameron, and Mr. Owen, the late directors of the Royal British Bank, upon the *ex-officio* criminal informations filed against them at the instance of the Attorney-General, was, on Wednesday morning, by the order of the Court of Queen's Bench, Sir F. Thesiger on the part of the Crown consenting, on the application of Sir Fitzroy Kelly and Mr. Digby Seymour, postponed until the sittings after next Hilary Term; therefore this much-vexed and important case cannot be tried before the end of February next. The notion of a trial at bar has been abandoned, and the case will be tried before Lord Campbell in London.—Thursday was appointed for the last examination of the directors at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Linklater, for the assignees, asked for an adjournment until after the trial, which is expected to take place in February next. As regarded the dividend, Mr. Linklater said that he was enabled to state that there was a prospect of an immediate disposal of the Welsh mines, when a dividend would be declared, although it might be something less than the 2s. in the pound, as there were some proceedings pending in Chancery, but which would not delay the declaration of the dividend. He also said that the arrangement with the other shareholders was proceeding most satisfactorily. The examination was then adjourned till the 5th of March next.

AT THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, on Wednesday, a point of considerable importance to the patrons of church livings was decided. The settled law is that where an incumbent of a living in the gift of a private patron is appointed to a bishopric in the United Kingdom the next presentation to the vacant benefice belongs of right to the Crown. The question now decided was whether, in the case of the bishopric being a colonial one, the same right was reserved to the Crown. The Court decided that it was not, and that the right remained in the private patron. The question was between the Crown and Eton College, and arose out of the Rev. Mr. Harpur being appointed to a bishopric in New Zealand.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 886 boys and 864 girls, in all 1750 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the year 1847-56, the average number was 1468. The return of deaths furnishes an unfavourable indication of the state of the public health. The weekly number registered in London was in October about 1000; in the first half of the present month it was about 1160; and in the last week the deaths rose to 1382. In the ten years 1847-56, the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1101. Of the 1382 deaths now returned, 390 were produced by bronchial and pulmonary diseases. In addition to these, phthisis (or consumption) was fatal in 159 cases, and hooping-cough carried off 63 children; croup, 17. The deaths of no fewer than 13 nonagenarians are now returned; all of these aged individuals were women except two; two of them reached the age of 94 years, and two the still riper age of 97.

EXTENSION OF THE EPISCOPATE AND MISSIONARY OPERATIONS IN INDIA.—On Thursday afternoon a meeting, under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury, took place at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, for the purpose of considering the propriety of erecting new Bishoprics in India, and sending out missionaries connected with the Church of England to those portions of India where Church influence has not hitherto prevailed. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, under whose auspices the proposed new Bishoprics are to be created, submitted a statement of facts which were laid before the meeting. This statement received the sanction of the Archbishop and Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, and the noblemen and gentlemen who compose the council of the society. It proposed to subdivide the diocese of Calcutta by the erection of two additional sees—one for the North-west Provinces, and another for the Punjab. It is also proposed to subdivide the diocese of Madras by the erection of a see for Tinnevely, the most southern district of India. The three Bishoprics, therefore, which it recommends for immediate formation, are—one at Agra, for the North-west Provinces; one at Lahore, for the Punjab; and one at Palamotta, for the missionary province of Tinnevely. The Archbishop was supported by the Bishop of London, the Bishops of Oxford, of Montreal, of St. Asaph, of Huron, of Jamaica, of Nova Scotia, of Moray and Ross, and a large number of reverend and other gentlemen. Resolutions in accordance with the suggestions of the council of the society, proposed by the Bishop of London and the Bishop of Oxford, were unanimously carried; as was also a resolution to the effect that "lists for annual subscriptions for the extension of our Indian missions be at once opened in London, and, as far as may be possible, in every town and village of the country."

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.—An adjourned special meeting of the members of this Board was held on Monday at Guildhall, for the further consideration of the subject of the main drainage of the metropolis. Two or three motions having been put and lost, a resolution was moved and seconded to the effect that two eminent engineers should be called in to assist their own engineer in reporting upon the whole subject, with a view of arriving at a definite plan. After a long discussion the resolution was carried, and Mr. Bidder and Mr. Hawkesley were appointed to act with Mr. Bazelgette. The Board then adjourned.

THE SHEEPSHANKS COLLECTION.—On Monday night Mr. Redgrave, R.A., delivered a lecture at the South Kensington Museum "On the gift of the Sheepshanks Collection, with a view to the formation of a National Gallery of British Art." The lecturer stated that the idea of making works of art available for the instruction and gratification of the public was a thought of latter growth, even abroad, and does not appear to have been contemplated in our own country until the commencement of the present century. After referring to the Dutch and Flemish schools of painting, he alluded in eulogistic terms to British art. It was the characteristic of English pictures, he said, to appeal to the affections and home feelings of the people; and the subjects chosen generally were some touching incident of daily life, or from our own poets or writers. And thus they were opened to the understanding of all. The lecturer having at great length, and by ample illustrations, exhibited the value of "the precious collection" which Mr. Sheepshanks had presented to the nation, spoke upon the subject of the erection of a suitable gallery to contain these and other works of the like kind. In conclusion the lecturer dwelt on the advantages of the museum to the working classes. He asked, is it not a noble thing to have provided a healthy pleasure for such as these—to have been the means of providing a place where men can assemble, not for lonely self-indulgence, but with wives and children, enjoying together with them, sights and pleasures that encourage the desire to make home more comfortable? He suggested that suitable buildings should be obtained in other districts, a means for which is provided under Mr. Ewart's act, and said that if these arrangements were made, thousands who now waste life, health, and substance in coarse and sensual enjoyments, would be refined in taste, improved in morals, and taught to use some of those nobler faculties, which, as the gift of God, were not intended to be left uncultivated and neglected.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. APSLEY PELLIAT.—A handsome silver salver, with a *déjeuner-service* of sixteen pieces of plate, will be presented to Mr. Apsey Pelliatt, on Monday next, "in grateful acknowledgment of the ability, energy, and faithfulness with which he discharged his duties as a Representative in Parliament for the Borough of Southwark from the year 1852 to 1857." The presentation will take place at a public meeting to be held at the Bridge House Hotel, on Monday next.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY PREFERENCE SHAREHOLDERS.—Judgment was delivered on Saturday last by the Lord Chancellor and the two Lords Justices upon the appeal from the decision of Vice-Chancellor Wood in the case of the preference shareholders of the Great Northern Railway. The question was whether the Preference Proprietors are liable to bear any portion of the losses occasioned by Redpath's frauds. The Vice-Chancellor decided in favour of the exemption of the preference shareholders; and the Lord Chancellor and Lord Justices Bruce and Turner have confirmed this decision of the Vice-Chancellor.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—The November Session of this Court was opened on Monday. The calendar contains the names of more than 100 prisoners, although only three weeks have elapsed since the adjournment of the last sessions. None of the cases, however, are of a very grave character. The Judges who preside are Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, Mr. Justice Coleridge, and Mr. Baron Watson. On Wednesday, John Marks, Samuel Marks, and Abraham Simmonds, coachmakers, were tried on a charge of having defrauded the creditors of the first-named of a large amount of property after he had been adjudged a bankrupt. The charge of conspiracy and fraud was made out to the satisfaction of the jury, and the judge sentenced each of the prisoners to eight years' penal servitude.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY'S DINNER TO HER TENANTRY.—The annual rent-day dinner of Lady Londonderry took place at Winyard a few days ago. In the morning there was a numerous exhibition of stock to compete for the liberal prizes offered by her Ladyship and Earl Vane. The dinner took place in a spacious coach-house, which had been fitted up expressly for the occasion. The interior was beautifully decorated with festoons and other devices, and a profusion of variegated lamps and Chinese lanterns gave to the whole a very charming effect. The Marchioness took her seat at the head of the table, and was supported by Earl Vane, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Sir W. Eden, Bart., &c. The proceedings were of a strictly private nature.

AN INSTITUTION FOR TRAINING SCHOOLMISTRESSES within the diocese of Exeter, duly recognised by the Committee of Council, has at length been supplied. The proposed new school at Truro will speedily be commenced; and in the meantime the existing establishment has been brought within the Government requirements, and an examination for Queen's scholars will be held at Truro at Christmas next, when several candidates will present themselves.

AT BRIGHTON, on Monday evening, Mr. Coningham, one of the borough members, addressed a very crowded meeting of electors at the Townhall, Mr. William Alger presiding. A vote of thanks and of confidence was passed to the honourable member.

OPERATIVE DISTRESS IN DERBY.—Nearly the whole of the silk manufacturers in Derby have closed their mills, in consequence of their being unable to get orders to execute. What few are open are working short time. Several thousand hands, chiefly females, are consequently thrown out of employment.

ALLEGED MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.—On Saturday last Captain Christie and James Neillard, the master and first mate of the barque *Elizabeth*, underwent an examination before the Liverpool magistrates on a charge of having murdered a seaman, named Francisco Rodriguez, on board that vessel. The cruelties which led to the unhappy man's death are said to have equalled those with which the name of Captain Rogers is associated. At the request of the counsel for the prisoners a remand was granted, the further hearing of the case being adjourned to this day (Saturday).

A TERRIBLE BOILER EXPLOSION, by which the lives of twelve human beings were sacrificed, took place on Monday, at Mr. Charles Kaye's cotton factory, at Apsley, Huddersfield.—Another boiler explosion, causing the instant death of three persons and the severe injury of several others, occurred on Wednesday week, at Lower Marclup, at a distance of five miles from Skipton, in Craven. The explosion took place at the top of a shaft being sunk for the formation of a tunnel. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

EMBEZZLEMENT OF ONE THOUSAND POUNDS BY A POOR-RATE COLLECTOR.—On Friday (last week), at Birmingham, a man named Henry Gibbs, for many years one of the poor-rate collectors of the parish, was brought before the magistrates on the charge of embezzling £1000, the moneys of the guardians. A remand was applied for, without any particulars being stated, but it is understood that the prisoner's defalcations extend over two years.

MR. OTTLEY'S FOURTH AND CONCLUDING LECTURE ON PAINTING AND PAINTERS will be delivered on Wednesday evening next (eight o'clock) at the Marylebone Literary Institution, Edwards-street, Portman-square. Subject—"The Spanish, French, and English Schools," in the course of which remarks will be made on the present position and prospects of the arts in this country. The lecture will be illustrated by numerous examples, including several original works of importance. Admission, 1s.; reserved seats, 2s.; members half-price.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Handel's "Messiah" is to be performed on Friday, 11th December.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

WE have before us, by the kindness of a friend, a very curious blue-book in English literature, a folio volume of some two hundred pages, containing the names of the existing proprietors of some of the most remarkable copyrights in English literature. It is, of course, incomplete, and in some points, we suspect, inaccurate; but what it professes to give it gives—a list of works in respect to which notice has been given to the Commissioners of her Majesty's Customs that a copyright exists, and that the introduction of pirated copies from abroad must be prohibited under an Act of the present reign by the officers of her Majesty's Customs. It is, at least, a list of notices given by publishers; though Mr. Moxon, strange to say, has not attended to his own property and to the property of his authors. The name of Mr. Tennyson, for instance, is not to be found throughout the folio.

This Custom-house blue-book dispels many popular beliefs current in society. Thus the often-repeated story that Lord Macaulay had sold his Whig history to the Messrs. Longman for an annuity is to be upset by the Custom-house fact that the old historian is the proprietor of his own copyright. We could mention other currently-expressed opinions that will not stand the test of the book before us. These, however, we shall not at present seek to displace, but shall content ourselves with mentioning the more remarkable revelations to be gathered from a careful perusal of this guide for Custom-house officers at the sea-ports of England, Ireland, Scotland, the Isle of Man, and Berwick-upon-Tweed. Thus, though Lord Macaulay possesses the copyright of his "History," he is not by the return made from the Row the proprietor of his "Essays" and his "Lays." The Messrs. Longman own the "Essays" and the "Lays." Mr. Murray is the proprietor of Lord Mahon's "History of England." Lord Campbell has kept his "Lives of the Chief Justices," but has sold his "Lives of the Lord Chancellors." The Messrs. Blackwood are the fortunate proprietors of Sir Archibald Alison's History. Mr. Hallam retains his own copyrights. Mr. Carlyle is the owner of the "French Revolution;" but Messrs. Chapman and Hall are the proprietors of "Cromwell's Speeches." Mr. Dickens has a share in every one of his works; but has only one copyright entirely in his own hands—"Oliver Twist"—bought back from Mr. Bentley for, we believe, five times the sum Mr. Bentley gave first. Mr. Thackeray is a first shareholder with Bradbury and Evans in "Vanity Fair" and "Pendennis;" and joint-shareholder with Smith and Elder in his "History of Henry Esmond." Sir William Napier's "History of the Peninsular War" is part the author's and part the property of Messrs. Boone. Mr. Borrow holds "The Bible in Spain," but has sold "Lavengro." Mr. Cunningham is the proprietor of his "Handbook of London," and Mr. Ford has sold his "Handbook of Spain" to the Tonson of Albemarle-street. Dr. William Smith has not a single share in any of his admirable Dictionaries. Bradbury and Evans possess the copyright of Mr. Forster's "Life and Adventures of Oliver Goldsmith." Dr. Layard is the proprietor of his three books about Nineveh. Mr. Ruskin holds all his own copyrights but one—"The Seven Lamps of Architecture," and that is the property of Smith and Elder. Mrs. Jameson possesses her "Legends of the Madonna," and her "Legends of the Monastic Orders." Mr. Warren has no pecuniary interest in his "Ten Thousand a Year," or his "Diary of a Late Physician." Aytoun has sold his "Lays," and Barry Cornwall retains a half-share in his "Songs." Sir Bulwer Lytton's copyrights we cannot understand. Mr. James owns some of his Novels; so, also, does Mrs. Gore some of hers. How additionally interesting would this book be did it only contain the prices at which the several copyrights were obtained from their authors by their present possessors. For instance, what did Lord Macaulay get for his "Lays," and what did Professor Aytoun obtain for his?

This week has removed from among us one of Horace Walpole's heroes, in the shape of a noble author. Young Lord Strangford, of the "Historic Fancies," has died, in his fortieth year. He had newly come to his father's peerage; and still more newly—only a month before his death—into the holy state of matrimony. He promised well, was a clever speaker, wrote with skill, gave other promises, and fulfilled none. Young Disraeli and young Smythe were candidates for Parliamentary favour about the same time. They ran a race. Peel backed Smythe, made him Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and lost Disraeli. The result is known: Smythe's insufficiency, and Disraeli's philippics and leadership.

That best and only permanent memorial of the picture portion of the Art-Treasures Exhibition—the great work of Messrs. Colnaghi and Agnew—is advancing nobly, and more than making good all the successes that were foretold of it. The selection has been made with great good taste. Every care has been taken, and all that skill and money can accomplish we find brought by skill and money to perfection in this thing of beauty and this joy for ever. The British Portrait Gallery already completed is a noble improvement upon Lodge's great work. Truth, severe and exact truth, is a leading and a novel merit in this noble memorial of a noble Exhibition.

The reprint by Mr. Bohn, in a cheap shape, of "Lowndes' Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature," is a service to the public that deserves support from every lover of books. Mr. Bohn is not only selling it at a price which makes it easily within the means of the many, but is incorporating certain necessary corrections. Able, well-informed, industrious, but poverty-touched Mr. Lowndes, you were worth fifty Mr. Haydns, and fifty others we could name, but you died neglected, and in difficulties, having conferred a permanent public benefit on an ungrateful public. A Government pension would have been well bestowed on an active and able public labourer like Lowndes. His end was not in comfort: without even the paltry pittance which Lord Palmerston delights in doling out to men without one tenth portion of the claim which poor industrious and useful-working Mr. Lowndes had on Government and individual support.

AUSTRALIAN LIFE.—A LUGUBRIOUS PICTURE.—Take any day of Australian life. You come home after a hard, dusty day's work, and you long for a quiet evening with your wife and children, such as you could get once in dear old England. When you sit down to dinner, which your wife has had to cook, and your children to prepare for, you see the father of your domestic joys with a face (from flea and mosquito bites) like a pottle of prize strawberries at Chiswick, a pleasant object to contemplate of an evening. During your dinner you are tormented with flies and bitten by fleas. You pour out and drink half your pale ale, and in a moment your glass is crammed with ten thousand debauched flies, who die in drunken happiness. You call in your children; they come, looking squallid, pale, and jaded; no rosy cheeks here. You help your wife to put away the things, and then sit down with flies, fleas, and mosquitoes, a mottled-faced wife, irritable children, and your own pleasant reflections. You may have made a very fortunate speculation that day; but it takes a vast amount of money to compensate you for so much domestic misery. When you retire to bed it will be only to a second torture of fleas and other vermin, and you will pass a restless, feverish, sleepless night; your children will cry and call for mamma half the night long; and you will get up to another day of speculation, gain or loss, a jaded wife, tired children, and thorough discomfort. Hence it is not just of those people who write books for the purpose of inducing emigration to Australia to give an estimate only of the milk and honey the country offers. We believe a great quantity of the household milk to be sour, and most of its honey nought but gall and bitterness.—*New Quarterly Review.*

MUSIC.

AT the ST. JAMES'S OPERA BUFFA another of Ricci's operas, "Il Birraio di Preston," was produced on Tuesday. It was mediocre in composition, mediocre in performance, and mediocre in reception. The libretto is a somewhat dull version of the French comic opera, "Le Brasseur de Preston," a lively little comedy, with music, by Adolphe Adam, which gained great popularity on the Parisian stage. The piece, in its Italian form, is still amusing, and all the more amusing for the absurd way in which an English subject (as usual) is treated by a French libretto-writer. It turns on the scrapes and misadventures in which the hero, the Brewer of Preston, is involved in consequence of having a brother so like him that the one cannot be distinguished from the other. The brother, a Lieutenant in the army, is absent without leave and in danger of being tried as a deserter. The brewer, going to intercede for his brother, is taken for the missing officer himself, who is pardoned in consideration of his prompt return. The Lieutenant, being a bit of a scamp, has seduced a damsel, whose brother, finding the brewer in military attire, insists on his marrying the girl or giving him satisfaction. Hence a series of mistakes, perplexities, and frights, into which the poor brewer is plunged, till the absent brother makes his appearance and everything of course is cleared up. There are two female characters, the damsel already mentioned, and the brewer's betrothed, who heighten the imbroglio in a manner easy to be imagined. As to Ricci's music, it is clever and musician-like of course, and some of the concerted pieces are ingenious and effective, but it lacks entirely the vivacity and sparkling brilliancy of Adolphe Adam's. Nor has it a grain of originality. Every phrase and passage is trite and familiar; and we feel, in listening to it, as if we had already heard it a hundred times. The performance was akin to the music. Signor Raffaelli, who appeared as the brewer, is an elderly man, very like Formis in face and figure. He has a good baritone voice, and sings well, but his humour is ponderous; and, moreover, he is too old for the character. Signora Dottini, who played the principal female part, is, we have been told, a Frenchwoman—a thing we could easily have divined, for, in face, voice, air, and style of acting and singing, she is redolent of the Boulevards. She is a clever performer withal, and made her part (the brewer's fiancée) by far the pleasantest of the *dramatis persone*. The rest of the performers were neither good nor bad. They got through their parts without committing any faults or giving any pleasure.

THE SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY have commenced the monthly rehearsals of the Handel Festival Choir, which they announced some time ago. They have thus explained the purpose of those rehearsals—"The great Handel Festival has brought into association with the society a much larger number of efficient amateurs than could possibly be rendered available at its regular performances; and as it was evidently desirable to promote the continued practice of this numerous body of carefully-selected chorists, with the view to increased effectiveness at the great Commemoration Festival, to be held in 1859, it has been determined to put the long-projected plan into operation, and taking advantage of the organisation of the society, to hold meetings for choral practice on the third Friday in each month, which shall comprise the large number of from 1200 to 1500 amateur vocalists." The first of these meetings took place in Exeter Hall on Friday (last week), and the hall was nearly as full as at the Sacred Harmonic Society's ordinary concerts. The chorus filled not only the orchestra but a considerable space in the body of the hall, the audience occupying the upper part of the area and the galleries. The so-called rehearsal thus partook of the character of a public performance. Mr. Costa officiated as the conductor. The first part consisted of a fine selection of sacred choral music, taken from the works of Croft, Leo, Handel, Palestrina, and Mozart. Some of the pieces were extremely difficult, and were executed with a degree of precision, which, considering the vast number of the voices who were singing (it may be said) at sight, was truly surprising. In the *forte* passages, where the notes were long and the harmony plain, the full swell of the voices was often wonderfully grand; but where the harmony was close and complicated, and the notes demanded rapid utterance, there was a lack of distinctness, which, we apprehend, must always exist where the numbers are so great. Pieces of this kind, we conceive, ought to be avoided in choral performances of such immense magnitude. The second part consisted of madrigals, selected from the works of the Italian and English composers of the sixteenth century. Such music is not fitted for such an occasion. Madrigals are chamber music: the nature of their subjects, the delicacy of their style, and the complexity of their construction, make them quite unsuitable for performance by great choral bodies. Considered merely as exercises in learning to sing very difficult music, these madrigals certainly answered their purpose very well; but when a light, delicate, love-ditty is roared by twelve hundred voices its beauty and character are entirely lost.

MR. W. F. REED, an excellent young violinist, has begun a series of evening concerts at St. Mark's Hall, under the designation of "*Eruditi Musica*," a title both affected and inapplicable, in as much as (judging from the first concert on Wednesday evening) their selection does not display any remarkable amount of musical erudition; that concert having been made up of music familiar to musical people. It was a very good concert, nevertheless; the music being of classical character and well performed. There were Quartets of Mozart and Beethoven, played by Messrs. Zerbini, Gravenstein, Voitus, and Reed; a pianoforte Trio of Maycader—a brilliant composition in which M. Gravenstein, a violinist newly arrived from Amsterdam, showed himself to be a fine performer; Hummel's Fenzasia "La Sentinelle;" part-songs by Hatton and Becker, sung by the Orpheus Glee Union; and several other pieces. These concerts deserve encouragement, and we hope will receive it.

JULIEN'S CONCERTS maintain their popularity. The "Indian Quadrille" and "Havelock's Triumphal March" continue to be the principal attraction, and are nightly repeated. A new overture, by Frank Mori, was performed on Monday night with very great success, which it fully merited, being a spirited composition, full of melody, and happy orchestral effects.

THE THEATRES, &c.

HAYMARKET.—On Monday a new piece was produced—a small farce, by Mr. M. Morton, entitled "Take Care of Dowb—." The person thus indicated is a Mr. Christopher Dowbiggin (Mr. W. Farren), the quondam pupil of Mr. James Wallop (Mr. Buckstone), who seems to think that the duties of a schoolmaster do not exactly end with the discipline of the school. Having reason to suspect that Mr. Dowbiggin's spouse has an intrigue with one Charles Ramsay (Mr. E. Villiers), he sets out on a mission to defeat it, and is found at Mr. Dowbiggin's country residence for this purpose. Here he does much mischief, and suffers some peril—until the matter is satisfactorily cleared up. Mr. Buckstone acted the pedagogue with unction; and, whether as a scarecrow himself, or as frightened at scarecrows, proved irresistibly ludicrous to the audience. The materials of the drama are slight, but are wrought with skill into consistency. Some of the scrapes that Wallop encounters are old enough; such as his tumble into a hotbed, and his adventure with a mischievous horse; but as Mr. Buckstone manages to make them appear new and spontaneous, the spectators are satisfied, and the performance is decidedly successful.

PRINCES.—The performances of "The Tempest" conclude this week. The reproduction on Monday next of "Richard the Second" excites the expectation of many who have not yet seen it, but to whom the report of its magnificence may have supplied a motive for taking advantage of a second opportunity to witness, perhaps, the most extraordinary Shakspearian revival that was ever placed on the British boards. Those who have seen it will not be displeased to renew the delight already experienced, but which they thought they had no chance of having repeated. Mr. Kean has acted, in this case, most judiciously, in bringing forward a second time so elaborate an example of his own inventive genius in the suitable archaeological illustration of the historical drama, and one as fitted to communicate instruction as to impart pleasure.

OLYMPIC.—Mr. Stirling Coyne has contributed to this theatre a pleasing little dream-play, in which a London cockney is thrown into perils with Italian banditti, and wakes up in a fright, just in time to start for his intended tour. It is entitled "What will they say at Brompton?" Previous to the dream, an old uncle, appropriately named Mr. Croker (Mr. G. Cooke), has endeavoured to alarm Mr. Todd and his wife with tales of travellers, brigands, avalanches, and tempests, in order to persuade them to stay at home; but having nounced their intention to go abroad among their neighbourhood, the question contained in the title of the farce is a sufficient inducement for them to persevere. Mr. Robson, as Mr. Todd, suffers

some of the predicted perils in his vision; and his adventures with shadowy brigands, and an interesting niece, make up a stirring scene or two in which the picturesque and the humorous are agreeably combined. Miss Wyndham played Mrs. Todd, and made the most of an indifferent part. There was some very nice acting, and some amusing perplexities, which entitle this piece to the applause that it received.

ASTLEY'S.—"The Storming and Capture of Delhi" is a piece more appropriate to this than to any other theatre, being capable of equestrian illustration and in accordance with the character, not to say, genius of the place. The spectacle, which is throughout abundant, is accompanied with some very picturesque scenery of cantonments, mountain passes, open country, rebel sepoy's camps, pass of the Ganges, tent of the Generals, and gates and city of Delhi. With the destruction of the latter and the British victory the drama concludes. It is in three acts, and vigorously acted. A new American equestrian made his appearance on Monday, named Frank Pastor, whose summer-sault feats are truly extraordinary.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—Mr. Albert Smith reappeared on Monday, and produced for the approbation of his patrons his new entertainment. Mont Blanc no longer stands alone; Vesuvius is called on to contest his supremacy. The lecture consists of a description of the route by Naples and Pompeii, during which Mr. Smith meets with his old friends under new circumstances—Brown, Parker, Pringle, Baby Simmons, and the discontented engineer. The second part of the delivery has most novelty, and the programme of it is described in rhymed hexameter verses that make pleasant reading enough between the acts. All the old pictures are preserved, and form the introduction. The new views are by Mr. Beverley, and comprise a general view of Naples, the Santa Lucia, and Hotel de Rome; the tragic poet's house at Pompeii, the ruins of Prestum, the Blue Grotto at Capri, and the Eruption of Vesuvius. All these are excellent. It only remains to be added that Mr. A. Smith is as fast and witty as ever, and, to all appearance, as extensively patronised.

WILLIS'S ROOMS.—Professor Wiljalba Frikell gave his entertainment at these rooms on Monday, and advertises his continuance there for four weeks. The title, "Two Hours of Illusion," still remains, and the speculation will doubtless be found to answer. As we have already described it, further remark is needless.

MR. OTTLEY'S LECTURES ON ART.—On Wednesday evening Mr. Otley gave his third lecture on "Painting and Painters," subject, the German, Dutch, and Flemish schools. He commenced by showing that the inauguration of art in Germany was later by twenty centuries than in Greece, and by ten centuries than that in Italy; that its principles were derived in the first instance from Rome—the Romanesque period—and afterwards from Byzantium, from about the tenth century downwards; and, assuming the Gothic form, received no modifications from the revival movement which distinguished the period from the thirteenth to the fifteenth centuries in Italy. These circumstances, the lecturer insisted, rendered any attempt to compare the contemporary arts of Germany and Italy a mistake and a delusion; an attempt, however, which had been injudiciously made by a recent German writer on art history. After explaining the leading characteristics, and passing in review the principal masters of the earlier periods, he came to the *genre* school of Holland and Flanders which marked a later epoch in art. The importance and genuine interest of these schools he vindicated from the disparaging remarks which had too generally been made upon them; and more particularly from the sweeping denunciations of a living critic (Mr. Ruskin) who had made some noise in the art-world, and who gravely asserted that "the best patronage any monarch could bestow upon the arts would be to collect the whole body of them (the works of the Dutch and Flemish schools) into one gallery and burn them." There was little danger, the lecturer apprehended, that this wholesale *auto da fe*—this "blaze of triumph"—would ever be perpetrated by the maddest monarch in Christendom; and one of these days the critic himself who recommended it might perhaps change his opinion, and take a wider view of the purpose and province of art. Mr. Otley concluded by taking a dispassionate view of the recent movement in Germany, which was an approximation to the religious art of Italy, and from which he deduced the now pre-Raphaelite of England. The lecture was illustrated by many interesting examples, including a selection from Messrs. Colnaghi's "Arts Treasure Gems"—the importance of this new process to the arts being dwelt upon by the lecturer. There was also among the original pictures an exquisite Raphael—the "Infant Christ with the Cross," the property of Mr. Farrer; and a very fine Correggio—the "Virgin and Child," an early work, just returned from the Manchester Exhibition. This picture was formerly in the collection of the late Mr. Otley, who brought it from Italy, and is now in the possession of Mr. James. These were intended to have been exhibited last week *à propos* of Italian art, but the cases at the time could not be opened.

MR. LEIGH MURRAY has for some time past been "starring" in the provinces, but will appear in a new comedy at Drury-lane Theatre at Christmas.

PATCHWORK.—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul have been giving their elegant and amusing entertainment at the Prince's Theatre, Glasgow. At their benefit on Friday last, Mrs. H. Paul was most loudly applauded for her clever assumption of a Newhaven fishwife.

ASSYRIAN ANTIQUITIES.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

IN the very interesting notice on Assyrian antiquities, which appeared in your last issue, I observe an error, which, perhaps, you may think it worth while to correct.

The Susian city, which was conquered by Asshur-bani-pal, the son of Esar Hadden, and of which you have given the ground plan from a slab in the British Museum, is not the famous metropolis "Shushan, the Palace," but its sister capital of Badaca, which was some miles distant to the northward. The place is mentioned in Greek history (Diod. Sic. xix. 19) as the city to which Antigonus retreated after his defeat by Eumenes, and preparatory to his retreat into Media. It was situated on the right bank of the Eulcus, and probably at the spot where the great Sassanian city of Kerkh was afterwards built. The Assyrian title is Badakat, the first being merely the feminine ending, and its identity therefore with the Greek *Badaca* being complete.

On a fragment of a cylinder of Asshur-bani-pal in the British Museum the capture and plunder of this city are described in great detail. The names are given of about twenty gods who were carried off from it by the Assyrian King; and it seems at that period to have been fully equal in wealth and importance to the neighbouring city of Susa.

An account of the ruins, as they exist at present, is to be found in Mr. Loftus's recent volume on "Chaldea and Susiana;" but the remains which he inspected belong, in all probability, exclusively to the Sassanian city, which, under the name of Kerkh-i-Ledan, was one of the chief seats of the Christian Church in Susiana during the third and fourth centuries.

Yours, &c.,

Athenæum Club, Nov. 24, 1857.

H. HAWLINSON.

LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE has the following tribute paid to him by the *Northern Bee*:—"The *mauvais vouloir* of the British Ambassador at Constantinople for everything which is not English, and especially for everything which is Russian, has long been no secret to us; yet the aversion he manifests towards us cannot prevent us from rendering justice to his merits as an English diplomatist. Lord Redcliffe has studied the East; he has penetrated all the secrets of the Turkish Administration, and always in relation with the official regions of Constantinople, he has known how to create himself a position held by no other man. Tact and skill alone could not have acquired him that position; a long sojourn among Mussulmans was requisite, and a permanent participation, open or secret, in all the nominations and dismissals of Viziers, Pachas, and Ministers. To recall Lord Redcliffe from Constantinople would be tantamount for England to lose half her influence in the affairs of Turkey, perhaps even to losing it altogether. If the actual relations of England with France, and the remembrance of the alliance of those two countries with Turkey, should render it necessary for England to give in a little in Turkish affairs, we think that the London Cabinet would rather consent to change its policy in the question of the Principalities than to recall Lord Redcliffe from Constantinople."

MR. CAMPBELL, M.P., AND THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—Mr. Campbell, M.P. for Weymouth, has announced his intention of calling the attention of the House of Commons, early in the forthcoming Session, to the defects of the present system of government in India, and to submit a plan of government calculated to ensure efficiency with security and economy, and affording at the same time encouragement to British capital and enterprise, by the more complete development of the resources of that great country; also that he will call the attention of the House to the reconstruction and reorganisation of the army in India on a basis calculated to add security to our Indian possessions, and strength and power to our entire military system.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE unexpected assembling of the Legislature nearly two months before the ordinary period would, at one time, have very seriously disarranged the plans and doings of the sempiternal architect of the New Palace at Westminster. But, fortunately, the interior of the building, and all that belongs to the accommodation and lodgment of the Lords and Gentlemen who are so good as to carry on the business of the country within its elaborated walls, has been at length brought to such a point that the duty of preparation to be performed is more that of the housemaid than of the skilled workman and decorator. The energies of Sir Charles Barry have been, therefore, mainly directed during the Recess to the Clock Tower and its appendages. The old Palace-yard or Peers' front of the Houses of Parliament, ranging from St. Stephen's Porch to the Victoria Tower, is outwardly complete, and contrasts, in its florid Gothic newness (however contradictory the term may seem), with the dingy, tumble-down plainness of Abingdon-street, and that hideous block of dwelling-houses (choice specimens of the pure metropolitan style of architecture) which flank Henry VII.'s Chapel. New Palace-yard retains its half-finished, scaffolding appearance. The side of the Clock Tower which looks on the open space, which ought to be a quadrangle, still displays the ugly patch of brickwork which it has worn for the last two years; and the dial-plates of the clock are still mystically shrouded in dark and unsightly boarding, although one hears that when the said dials are uncovered they will be more mysterious, so far as pointing out the time of day is concerned, than ever. Big Ben, mortally wounded, still lies silent in his shed, patiently awaiting the moment of his dissolution. The interior of Westminster Hall has happily been at length cleared of the boarding which occupied its whole area (with the exception of a dark narrow passage on one side), which was set up for the accommodation of the exhibitors of the designs for the Public Offices and the Wellington Monument, so that that noble structure is again restored freely to the use to which it has of late years been appropriated, that of forming the grand vestibule at once of our Courts of Law and our Houses of Legislature—a part of Sir Charles Barry's plan which always struck us as the most praiseworthy of his whole idea of this great national building. It is curious to note the sort of jerk with which improvements and completion are carried out in the new Houses of Parliament. A notable instance may be found in the way in which the candelabra by which the Hall is lighted have crept into existence by pairs; beginning from the end next the great door, and gradually mounting to the steps under the large painted window. Here, for the present, they have stopped; the vestibule of St. Stephen's Hall and the Hall itself being still lighted by unsightly temporary chandeliers, composed of common gas piping, and erected on stands of rough unpainted deal. Within the building little, if indeed any, alteration has taken place, and the only additions are two fresco paintings by Ward, which have been placed in two of the compartments of the corridor leading into the lobby of the House of Commons, and which represent the "Execution of Montrose," and the "Concealment of Fugitives by Alice Lisle after the Battle of Sedgemoor." This is all that is noticeable in connection with the structural department of the Houses of Parliament in anticipation of the coming Session, except, perhaps, that it is observable that all the interior is losing its glossy look, and sobering down into that solidity of hue which is more in harmony with the character of the building than brightness of tint or freshness of colour.

Although little more than three months have elapsed since the prorogation of Parliament, the changes in the "personnel" of both Houses are quite up to, and even above, the average of ordinary recesses. The House of Peers has been subjected to several mutations. The death of Earl Fitzwilliam has rendered necessary the issuing of a writ of summons to Viscount Milton, his eldest son; and the Earl of Buchan's vacant coronet has been assumed by his son Lord Cardross. The decease of Earl Fitzhardinge, without lineal descendants, has for a time left a gap in the Upper House, which it is understood will be filled up by the promotion of the inheritor of his estates, Sir Maurice Berkeley, to the ranks of the Peerage. Two new creations by patent have been made during the recess, in the persons of Lord Robert Grosvenor, by the title of Baron Ebury, and Mr. Macaulay, by the sober designation of Baron Macaulay; while the Earl of Fife has been created a Peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Skene. There will, consequently, be an immediate accession of strength to the Government in the Upper House of five supporters of their policy; and a sixth will not long be wanting. There will be several alterations in the composition of the House of Commons immediately on their assembling, and several new writs will be necessarily moved on the first day. The seat for the county of Wicklow is vacant by the accession of Viscount Milton to the Earldom of Fitzwilliam. Mr. John Bright will again appear on a scene where he has, by universal admission, been missed, not once or twice, but daily by members of all parties, as the representative of the warlike (in a mechanical sense) borough of Birmingham, for which honour he was chosen shortly before the prorogation, on the death of Mr. Muntz; he did not, however, take his seat at the time of his election. Mr. George Byng has changed his seat at Tavistock for the representation of Middlesex, which was rendered vacant by the promotion of Lord R. Grosvenor to the Peerage; and Mr. Arthur Russell has stepped into Mr. Byng's place at Tavistock. No less than four seats have become vacant during the vacation in consequence of the deaths of the members who occupied them. One of them has been filled up, viz., that of Oldham, for which borough its former representative, Mr. William Johnson Fox, has again been elected, in the room of Mr. Platt, deceased. New writs will have to be moved for Harwich, owing to the untimely death of Major Warburton, a gentleman who had begun to emerge from the darker regions of the back benches, although only one of the elected of last spring; for Paisley, which borough has lost a long-tried and respected representative in Mr. Archibald Hastie, who, though not a demonstrative member of the House, was one of its useful business members; and last, not least, the lamented death of Mr. Augustus Stafford, creates a vacancy in North Northamptonshire.

Notwithstanding rumours to the contrary, which have been neither few nor far between, her Majesty's Ministry meets the two estates of the realm unaltered in its composition in any material respect, for, with the exception of the retirement of Sir Maurice Berkeley from a Lordship of the Admiralty, and Mr. Monsell from the Presidency of the Board of Health, the Government will present the same front on Thursday next as it did when the signal for departure was given in August last.

Such, in brief, is the muster-roll of events connected with the short vacation of the Legislature. Parliament assembles at an unusual time for the purpose of dealing with unusual circumstances, and its members have to look forward to a Session of unusual length, while, at the same time, there is no probability that the long Session will be a lazy one. The questions with which it will have to deal are at once comprehensive in their scope and complicated and difficult in their details. The measures which must be brought forward by the Government are of vital public import, and from their very nature will require to be moulded by the hand of statesmanship, and untainted by the touch of faction. The country looks to the Legislature at this critical juncture in its fortunes, with the eye of hope, and not without a feeling of confidence; and, therefore, it will expect in return a patriotic concentration of all the energies of Parliament on the real business of the Session, nor will public feeling and opinion fail in every possible way to make known to our representatives that this is no time to dally with great questions or to play at party.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE AMERICAN CHESS CONGRESS.—We shall resume our notice of this important meeting next week, by which time we hope to be in possession of additional particulars.

ARRANGES.—It is in contemplation, we believe, to remove the St. George's Chess Club from its present quarters; but the new locale has not been decided on. We can only trust that those interested in its preservation will resolutely withstand all attempts to carry it farther from the neighbourhood of the Houses of Parliament and the other clubs.

J. PERCY, Tenbridge Walk.—White's first move in the problem named is R to K 7th; but the variations are too numerous for us to print. With the assistance of this, the key move, however, you will not have more difficulty than is beneficial to your play, in finding the complete solution.

JEROME HOMER.—Tomlinson's "Amusements of Chess," published by Parker, of West Strand. The "Chessplayer's Handbook," published by Bohn, of Covent-garden.

ANDREW.—Enquire of Messrs. Jaques, Ivory-turners, Hatton-garden, who are the manufacturers both of the Staunton Chessmen and the "In Statu Quo" chess-board and men.

H. W. V.—The "playing" a Piece does not disable its checking power. White must move his King out of check.

L. T. W.—Our last diagram is wrongly numbered. It should be 718.

F. G. FERGUSON.—Brighton Chess Club: The numerous Chess Amateurs visiting Brighton will now find more facilities than ever for enjoying their favourite recreation, as, in addition to the long-established, and, we believe, flourishing, club on the Pier, another has just been started at the Athenæum Institution, under the title of the "Brighton Athenæum Chess Club," the members of which meet every Tuesday and Friday evenings.

H. H., J. P.—Now under consideration.

R. FENTON.—1. The collection of Problems by Mr. D'Oroville, published in Nuremberg, 1842; or that by Mr. Andersen, printed in Breslau, 1845. The Problems in both these works are, however, reprinted in Alexander's stupendous folio, entitled "Beauties of Chess," which contains, we believe, about two thousand diagrams. 2. It has been distributed some time.

VON H. D. L., the Haque.—A reply shall be forwarded immediately.

PROBLEM 699.—Some Correspondents in Bengal, whose enthusiasm for Chess has survived all the horrors of which that Presidency has been the theatre, have recently discovered a second solution of the above Problem, and a second solution they think sufficiently ingenious to warrant our submitting the position again, with the conditions that Mate is to be effected in three moves, by a course of play different to that adopted in the solution already printed. We have not space to reprint the position, and must refer those interested in discovering the new solution to our Number for July 11th. It does not strike us as so neat as the original, but it awakens some interesting reflections. Here we have a Chess Problem composed in Siberia, 500 miles from St. Petersburg, printed in London, commented on in Bengal and the comment published in London—all within six months!

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 717, by The Original Northern Girl, D. W. O., Sligo, W. B. Worsley, Cesar, J. G. P., Fector, R. Fenton, C. J. Fisher, Adolphus, W. S. Little, Augustus, Derevon, R. E. J., H. Riccus, M. P., W. Hall, Philip-on, Dred, Medicus, S. N. T., E. H., Pendennis, Water ord, Bumble Drax, Benbow, J. D. R. S. B., G. T. C., H. C., Alpha, J. L., Edinburgh, S. S., Brighton, M. G. P., Birmingham, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM 718 by A. Hendrie, W. J. G., Munro, Philip-on, Dred, J. P. S., G. B., Bumble, Omicron, Cesar, G. G., 1810, Henricus, D. D., L. A. S., T. M., A. P. E., Box and Cox, Rook, Hiebold, Bemper-Idem, Romany Rye, Peter Simple, R. D. F., Fox, Di. Vernon, R. F., Margaret, A. Clerk, Academicus, G. P. W., H. I. N., C. B. W., Omega, Max, The Old Soldier, Perseus, R. B. Q., Robinson Crusoe, Iodine, Manningtree Vox, Dr. Field, R. E. J., Crosby-on-Eden, T. J. of Hanworth, C. P. J. of Yoxford, Augustus, Derevon, W. B. of Worsley, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 716.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K 4th (ch)	K to K 4th	2. B to Q 2nd	K to B 3rd or 4th
(If B takes B, then Q takes B and gives mate next move.)		3. B to K B 7th	Anything
		4. Q Mates	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 717.

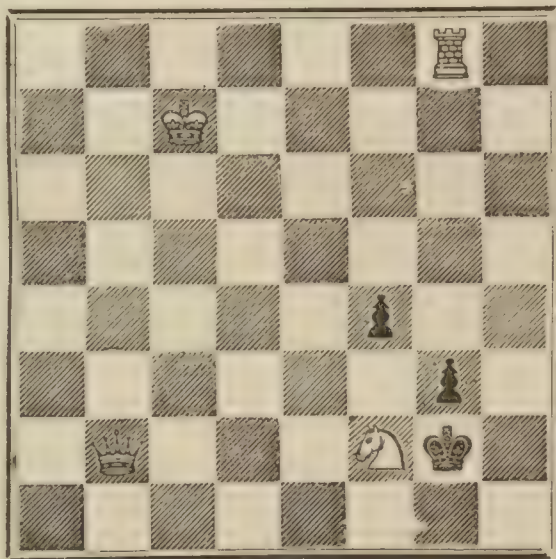
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to K B 4th (ch)	B takes K, or (a)	2. R to K B 6th	White's answer is—3. Q to K
2. Q to K K 2nd	Q takes Q	K 8 (ch); and then—4. Q to R 8th, Mate.	
(If Black play—2. R to K 6th, White still replies with—3. B to Q R 4th. If Black play		3. B to Q R 4th	Any move.
(a) 1.	Q takes K	4. B to Q B 6th, Mate.	
2. Q takes Q	B takes Q	3. B to Q R 4th	Mating next move

PROBLEM No. 719.

By S. LOYD.

One of the Stratagems which carried off the prize at a Problem Tourney in New York.

BLACK.



WHITE

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

A smart specimen of the Evans' Gambit played between Messrs. PAUL and ERNEST MORPHY, of New Orleans.

WHITE (Mr. P. M.)	BLACK (Mr. E. M.)	WHITE (Mr. P. M.)	BLACK (Mr. E. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. K R to K B sq	B to Q B 3rd
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	17. Q takes Q Kt	P takes B
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	18. Q Ks Q R P (ch)	K to Q 2nd
4. P to Q Kt 4th	K B Ks Q Kt P	19. K R takes B	Q to K B 4th
5. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q R 4th	(He would obviously have lost his Queen	
6. P to Q 4th	K P takes P	forthwith had he captured the Rook.)	
7. Castles	B takes Q B P		

(This was imprudent. Any deviation from the prescribed moves of defence in this opening only accelerates and strengthens the attack.)

8. Q Kt takes B	P takes Kt
9. Q B to Q R 3rd	P to Q 3rd
10. Q to her K 3rd	K Kt to K R 3rd
11. Q takes Q B P	

(Already Black's game is beyond redemption if the attack be well sustained.)

12. P to K 5th	Q to K B 3rd
13. K R to K sq	P takes P
14. Q R to Q Kt sq	P to Q 2nd
15. K B to Q R 6th	Castles, Q's side

(Well played, if Black take it, then follows Q to her K 3rd, and White recovers his loss, and has an irresistible attack.)

(Quite sound, and the surest mode of securing the victory.)

20. Q to her B 6th	K to his sq
(ch)	Q to her 2nd
21. Q R to Q Kt 8th	

(It is almost indifferent what White plays, so completely is the game in his hands. Q takes Q, or R takes Q would have equally won in two or three moves.)

22. Q takes Q	
23. K R to K 7th (ch)	K to his B sq
24. R takes R (ch)	Q to K sq
25. R takes Q	

And Mates.

THE ORIGIN OF THE WORD "MATE" IN CHESS.—(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)—In Bacon's "Essay of Death" the following passage occurs:—"It is worthy the observing that there is no passion in the mind of man so weak but it mates and masters the fear of death." In Archbishop Whately's "Annotations" on this Essay is this foot-note:—

Mate—to subdue, vanquish, overpower.

"The Frenchman he hath so mated,

And their courage abated.

That they are but half men."—SKELTON.

"My sense she has mated."—SHAKESPEARE.

So to give check-mate.

The above will, I think, be interesting to those of your Chess Correspondents who are anxious to ascertain the unde derivatur of the term

mate in Chess.—Yours truly, J. M.—N.

DR. LIVINGSTONE embarked on board the Peninsular mail-packet *Tagus* for Lisbon on Friday (yesterday). The object of his visit to that city is understood to be for the purpose of consulting with the Portuguese Government, through whose territories on the eastern coast of Africa the great traveller purposes passing to reach the heart of the great African continent to pursue his magnificent discoveries there, and to open Central Africa to Europe through the great river Zambesi, which passes through the Portuguese possessions, and empties itself in the Mozambique Channel.

JOHN BLAIR WILLS, the principal actor in the singular case of double marriage and bigamy reported in last week's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, sailed from the port of Liverpool, in the *Great Western* steam-ship, for New York. The delinquent gave, and sailed in, the fictitious name of John Goddard, described himself as a surgeon, the profession he first adopted, and was accompanied by a female, answering the description of his second wife, Ann Good, and also a child, about three years old.

OUR INDIAN GENERALS.

At the present moment, when the eyes of the nation are naturally turned to India, our readers will not think out of place the following sketch of our Civil and Military Commanders in India, as the men on whom, humanly speaking, the fate of our Eastern Empire depends in the present important crisis, now that death has deprived us of the services of such heroes as Sir Henry Lawrence, Sir Hugh Massey Wheeler, General Barnard, General Neill, General Nicholson, and Major Banks; to say nothing of Generals Anson and Reed, and a host of other less distinguished names.

The supreme command of all the forces, whether of the Line or of the Company's Army, or of Native troops, is in the hands of the gallant GENERAL SIR COLIN CAMPBELL, G.C.B., who, as our readers are aware, left England in July last, at twenty-four hours' notice, to carry out her Majesty's wishes in India as Commander-in-Chief. Our readers are already in possession of the world-wide services of that gallant General; we shall therefore spare their repetition here.

GENERAL SIR HENRY SOMERSET, K.C.B.

His Excellency LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR HENRY SOMERSET, K.C.B. and K.H., on the arrival of Sir Colin Campbell, was *ad interim* Commander-in-Chief. Sir Henry Somerset is a grandson of the fifth Duke of Beaufort, and consequently nephew of the late Lord Raglan, being the eldest son of Lord Charles Henry Somerset, by his first wife, a daughter of the late Viscount Courtenay. He was born in 1794, and entered the army in 1811. He saw some active service in the Peninsular campaigns of 1813, 14, and 15, including the battles of Vittoria, Orthes, Toulouse, and Waterloo. In 1838 he became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Cape Mounted Rifles, and took a prominent part in the Kafir war, for which he was rewarded in 1853 by being made a K.C.B. Having risen meantime through the various grades of promotion with more than average speed, we find him in 1851 a Major-General in the army, and in 1853 he was placed on the Staff at Bombay; in 1855 the local rank of Lieutenant-General was conferred upon him. In February, 1856, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the East India forces at Bombay, and second member of the Council in that Presidency; and in 1856 he was nominated to the Colonelcy of the 25th Foot. On the 5th of June in the present year he became, by the death of General Anson, Commander-in-Chief in India; but, when the time for decisive action had arrived, the advisers of her Majesty came to the conclusion that the chief responsibility of the suppression of the mutiny should be intrusted to Sir Colin Campbell.

GENERAL SIR PATRICK GRANT, K.C.B.

His Excellency LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR PATRICK GRANT, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in Bengal, is a soldier of another stamp, and he is the first of the Company's officers who has been allowed to hold that high and responsible post, which has been hitherto reserved as a piece of political patronage at home. Sir Patrick Grant is one of the many Scotsmen that have risen to high eminence in India. He is, we believe, a son of the late Major John Grant, of Auchterblair, Grant-town, county of Elgin, and was born April 23, 1804, in the parish of Duthill, in that county, so that he is still in the prime of life. He entered the military service of the Hon. East India Company in 1819, and July 20, 1820, was appointed to an Ensigncy in the 8th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry. Having attained the rank of Captain in 1832, he saw some active service at Maharajpore, for which he obtained a bronze star, and was made Brevet Major in April, 1844. He subsequently served with much distinction through the campaigns on the Sutlej, including the battles of Moodkee, in which he was severely wounded, and at Sobroon, for which battle he received a medal and clasp; at the same time he was made Brevet Colonel and a Companion of the Bath. He was also present with the forces in the Punjab, where he acted as Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Bengal army. He took part in the passage of the Chenab (already alluded to in our remarks on Sir Colin Campbell) and in the actions of Chillianwallah and Goojerat, for which he received the usual medal and clasps. Already, in 1842, he had held the political, or rather civil, appointment of Assistant-Collector in the district of Tinnevely, and in 1844 was married to the Hon. Maria Gough, fourth and youngest daughter of General Lord Gough, who was at that time Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India. Sir Patrick Grant is one of her Majesty's Aides-de-Camp; and was made a Knight Commander of the Bath in January last, for his Indian services. He is a man of great energy of character, and equally distinguished by his coolness and decision and his undaunted courage; and, in event of any misfortune befalling Sir Colin Campbell, he would probably be the person to whom the army of the Company and her Majesty's Line would look up with the greatest confidence as a leader. His commissions bear date as follows:—Ensign, July 16th, 1820; Lieutenant, July 11th, 1823; Captain, May 14th, 1832; Brevet Major, April 30th, 1844; Major, June 15th, 1845; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, April 3rd, 1846; Brevet Colonel, August 2nd, 1850; Lieut.-Colonel, August 29th, 1851; Major-General, Nov. 28th, 1854. In 1853 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army; and obtained the local rank of Lieutenant-General in India, Jan. 25, 1856. On the breaking out of the recent mutiny it was found convenient for the Governor-General of India to summon him into attendance at Calcutta as one of his Council; but he preferred the sword to the pen; and, on June 10th of the present year, was gazetted to the command of the Bengal army, which he accordingly assumed.

GENERAL OUTRAM.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR JAMES OUTRAM, G.C.B., is an officer of whom the Indian army may well feel proud, both in his civil and political public capacity. He is a native of Derbyshire, being a son of the late Benj. Outram, Esq., of Butterley Hall, in that county, a civil engineer of great celebrity, who died in 1805, the same year in which his gallant son saw the light at Butterley Hall. Sir James received his education at Udry, Aberdeenshire, under the Rev. Dr. Bissett, whence he was removed to Marischal College, Aberdeen, where he gave early promise of high distinction. In 1819, when scarcely fifteen years of age, he went to India as a Cadet, with, we believe, a direct appointment, and became Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 23rd Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry. This post, however, he quitted in order to take the command of the Bheel Corps, for disciplining which he obtained great commendation. He was also fortunate enough to attract the attention of more than one Governor-General by his administrative talents, and in consequence became successively Political Agent at Guzerat, Commissioner in Upper Seinde, Resident at Hyderabad, Sattara, and at Baroda, and more recently Resident and Commissioner at Lucknow, in the kingdom of Oude. Soon after resigning his post in Seinde, he wrote a work in two volumes octavo, in which he commented severely upon the policy of Sir Charles Napier in Seinde; and the publication of this book was, no doubt, a stepping-stone to his subsequent advancement. He had already been for some time acting under the late Sir W. Sleeman in the Thuggee department, and, in his capacity of Resident at Lucknow, Sir James Outram carried into effect the work so ably commenced by that distinguished General, and acted as the right hand of Lord Dalhousie in the annexation of that splendid district. In November, 1856, as our readers will remember, having been made a K.C.B., he was sent to Persia in command of the British forces, with the local rank of Lieutenant-General, and at the same time invested with diplomatic powers, as British Commissioner with the forces. Our readers will not care to be reminded of the decisive action of Mohammedrah and the capture of Bushire, which brought the Shah of Persia to terms, and settled the war almost by a single blow in January last, for which successes General Outram was further advanced to the dignity of a G.C.B. It is not a little singular to find him, though a Bombay officer, in command of a division of the Bengal army; but his splendid military talents could not well be overlooked at such a crisis as the present. By the mail lately received we learn that General Outram has been appointed to the command of the Dinapore and Cawnpore Divisions.

GENERAL VAN CORTLANDT, C.B.

GENERAL VAN CORTLANDT, of whose promptness we have recently heard so much in connection with bringing up the reinforcements for Delhi from the Punjab, is not an officer, properly speaking, of either her Majesty's Line or of the Hon. East India Company. On reference to the "Landed Commoners" of Sir Bernard Burke we are reminded that the family of Van Cortlandt is of Dutch extraction, and that

they formerly held possession not only of the sovereignty of Courland, on the confines of Russia and Prussia, but also of a large tract of country near New York, whither they were led by Stephen Oliver Van Cortlandt, the first Dutch Governor sent out by the States General of Holland to their newly-founded transatlantic colony, in 1629. One manor, called Cortlandt, not far from that city, is said to have remained ever since in the family, which has supplied a large number of officers during the last century to the armies of Madras and Bengal. It may be interesting to know that General Van Cortlandt, is in one sense a native, being the son of an English officer, who formerly held a commission in a dragoon regiment, by a native lady. He is one of the old Generals of Runjeet Singh, and has passed the best part of his life in the service of that native Prince. On the dissolution of the Sikh State he volunteered for service with the British army, and is said to have been the real hero of many of those achievements at Mooltan, in 1848, for which Major Herbert B. Edwardes, of the Bengal army, received so much credit. "In the action of the 29th of May (says a contemporary publication) General Van Cortlandt, then a Colonel in the Sikh service, came up with the Sikh garrison of Dera Ismael Khan, amounting to about 4000 men, and with some guns; and when Edwardes hastened with his raw levies to the assistance of the Bhowalpoor troops, attacked by the rebel Moolraj at Kenegree, it would have fared but ill with that gallant officer's volunteers if he had not been supported by Van Cortlandt, and brought his guns to bear with precision on the enemy." The result of the operations before Mooltan are too well known to need repeating here. He was very highly esteemed by Sir Frederick Currie, under whom he discharged several political offices in the Punjab. It may be interesting to our readers to know that, in order to qualify him for receiving the Companionship of the Bath, which has so recently been bestowed upon him, a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel in her Majesty's army was made out in the name of General Van Cortlandt; it being a regulation of the Order of the Bath that its distinctions cannot be bestowed on any military personage below that rank in his profession.

GENERAL HAVELOCK, C.B.

Of MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY HAVELOCK, C.B., his life, and his splendid services, we have recently given so complete a sketch that we venture to pass on to make mention of the rest of his comrades in command.

GENERAL CHAMBERLAIN, C.B.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL NEVILLE BOWLES CHAMBERLAIN, C.B., who has been Brigadier in command of the Punjab Irregular Force since December, 1854, was appointed one of the Honorary Aides-de-Camp of the Governor-General of India in 1856. This gallant and promising officer is the second son of the late Sir Henry Chamberlain, Bart. (formerly Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires in Brazil), by his second wife, Anne Eugenia, daughter of William Morgan, Esq., of London, and was born January 10th, 1820. He entered the Bengal army as Ensign in a foot regiment in February, 1837, became a Lieutenant in 1842, and Regulation Captain in November, 1849. He served through the Afghan campaigns of 1839-40 and 1841-42, during which he was attached to Captain Christie's corps of Irregular Infantry; and was wounded on no less than six different occasions, for which he has received two medals. He took part in the siege of Ghuznee, under the late Lord Keane, in 1839; and we find him again engaged in operations at Candahar, Ghuznee, and Cabul, in 1842. He was also present with the Governor-General's body guard at the battle of Maharajpore, for which action he wears the bronze star; and was employed with the army of the Punjab at the actions of Chillianwallah and Goojerat, for which he has received the medal and clasp. It will be fresh within the memory of our readers with what promptness and decision Brigadier Chamberlain brought down his force from the Punjab to the assistance of General Barnard before Delhi; and they will remember that he has recently succeeded the late lamented Colonel Chester, who lost his life in one of the skirmishes outside of that city, as Adjutant-General of the Bengal army.

GENERAL JACOB.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN JACOB, C.B., Bombay Artillery, who is so well known in connection with "Jacob's Horse," and for his invention of rifle shells, is the son of the late Rev. Stephen Long Jacob, formerly Vicar of Wool-Lavington-cum-Puritan, in the county of Somerset, who married, in 1797, Eliza Susannah, eldest daughter of the late Rev. James Bond, Vicar of Ashford, Kent. John Jacob, whose name is now so familiar to our ears, was born at Wool-Lavington Vicarage, January 11, 1812, and was educated at home by his father until the age of fourteen, when he was sent as a Cadet to the Royal Military College at Addiscombe. There he remained about two years, and left England for India April 28th, 1828; since which date he has never once been absent from India on sick leave, or availed himself of the customary furlough. General Jacob is unmarried. He acted for some time, we believe, as *locum tenens* for Mr. Frere, the Civil Commissioner in Scinde, during the temporary absence of the latter gentleman; and in March, 1856, he was placed as an honorary Aide-de-Camp on the personal Staff of the Governor-General of India. He is described as being a thorough soldier, with a heart and soul wholly wrapped up in the profession in which he has gained himself so high a reputation; and it is not many weeks ago since Mr. Kinglake, at a meeting held at Weston-super-Mare on behalf of the sufferers in India, called attention to the gallantry of General Jacob, and reminded the good people of Somerset that he was a countryman of their own, amid a deafening round of applause. We should add that General Jacob is the author of a very valuable work on the organisation of the Bengal army, to which reference has very frequently been made since the outbreak of the mutinies.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL EDWARDES, C.B.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HERBERT BENJAMIN EDWARDES, of the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, whose name is so closely connected with the great Indian war of 1848, is a native of Frodesley, in Shropshire, where he was born in December, 1819, or early in the following month. His father, who is a brother of Sir Henry Edwardes, Bart., of Rytton Grove, Shrewsbury, was at that time Rector of Frodesley. Having received his early education at a small school near his home, Herbert Edwardes was sent to King's College, London. Through his uncle's influence with Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., and M.P. for Shrewsbury, formerly Chairman of the East India Company, he was able to obtain a direct appointment to India in 1840. He passed his examination, and was sworn in the August of that year, and, arriving at Calcutta in the following January, he was at once appointed to the regiment in which he has subsequently served with so much distinction. He was appointed, in 1845, one of the Aides-de-Camp to Lord Gough, the Commander-in-Chief in India, and took part in the battle of Moodkee, on December 18th, where he was wounded. In the following February he qualified as an interpreter; and, as one of the Governor-General's Staff, was in the thickest of the fire at Sohraon. In 1846 he was made third Assistant to the Commissioners of the territory beyond the Sutlej; and in January, 1847, first Assistant to the British Resident at Lahore. In April, 1848, he laid the foundation of his subsequent military reputation. In that month Messrs. Agnew and Anderson were assassinated at Mooltan. Lieut. Edwardes (for such was now his rank) happened to be at Dera Khan, on the Indus, with an irregular force, including a regiment of the Lahore troops, and 300 horse. On ascertaining that the British Envoys had been murdered, he resolved to raise levies from the border tribes around, and to collect his revenues and pay for his men out of the enemy's resources. Volunteers flocked to his standard in sufficient numbers to enable him to shut up the rebel Dewan Moolraj in Mooltan until the arrival of a British force sufficient to assault the town. In this operation he was ably seconded by the Nawab of Bhowalpoor, who crossed the Sutlej, and threatened Mooltan on the east; and by General Van Cortlandt, to whose gallant services on this occasion we have already alluded. After gaining a victory on the 18th June over the rebel Moolraj, and another on July 1st at Sadoosam, Lieut. Edwardes kept his enemy a prisoner until the arrival of the troops under General Whish, who being of superior rank, the gallant officer was able to take only an inferior part in subsequent operations. For his conduct in this affair he received the brevet rank of Major, and, though only just twenty-five years of age, was created by special statute an extra member of the Order of the Bath. On the restoration

of peace he came to England, where he was fêted as one of the lions of the day. Having lost his right hand by an accident, but not in action, Major Edwardes could not claim compensation consistently with the rules of the East India service, but the Company voted him an annuity of £100, and the Court of Directors commemorated his gallant conduct by striking a gold medal in his honour. Since his return to India Major Edwardes has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and since October, 1853, has held the civil post of Commissioner and Superintendent of Peshawar, where he was stationed when the outbreak of the recent mutiny compelled him to resume his sword.

To the above we ought to add the names of Major-General Windham and Sir Henry Rose, K.C.B., who left England for Bengal by the mail which started in the first week of September.

MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES ASHE WINDHAM, C.B.,

is the fourth son of the late Vice-Admiral Windham, and grand-nephew of the celebrated statesman, the Right Hon. William Windham, M.P. He was born in 1810, and, having received his early education at Sandhurst, he entered the army in 1826, and passed the first years of his career in the Coldstream Guards. Proceeding in 1854 to the Crimea with the British army under the late Lord Raglan, he acted as Assistant-Quartermaster-General of the Forces during the early part of the campaign, and was appointed by General Simpson to the command of the Second Brigade of the Second Division. In this command he highly distinguished himself by leading the column of attack which assaulted the enemy's defences at the Redan Battery, Sept. 8, 1855: for his gallantry on that occasion he was raised to the rank of Major-General by a Royal warrant, and created a C.B. He was subsequently made chief of the Staff in the Crimea, and held command of the southern side of Sebastopol after the capture of that city. At the general election of April, 1857, he was chosen one of the members for the eastern division of Norfolk, and in September last left England to take command of a division in the war now being carried on against the mutineers in India.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HUGH HENRY ROSE, K.C.B.,

is one of the six sons of the late Right Hon. Sir George Henry Rose, G.C.H., and many years M.P. for Christchurch and Ambassador at Berlin. His mother was Frances, daughter and co-heir of the late Thomas Duncombe, Esq., of Helmsley Park, Yorkshire, and aunt of the first Lord Faversham. He was born in 1803, and is unmarried. He was educated for the most part at Berlin, where he gained a great insight into the military system of Prussia and of other foreign countries. He entered the army in June, 1820, as Ensign in a foot regiment; became a Lieutenant in 1821; Captain in 1824; Major in 1826; Lieut.-Colonel in 1831: he had been already placed on half-pay in 1839; and during the intermediate time had held several important diplomatic and civil appointments abroad. He has been successively Consul-General in Syria, and Secretary of the Embassy and Chargé d'Affaires at the Ottoman Porte; and was employed as Principal Commissioner at the headquarters of the French army in the East in 1855-6, after the lamented death of Sir A. W. Torrens. He became a Major-General in the army in 1855, and in the same year was made a K.C.B. for his able services. In 1856 he had bestowed upon him the local rank of Lieut.-General in Turkey, and was created a Commander of the Legion of Honour by the Emperor Napoleon. He now enjoys the local rank of Lieut.-General in India, where he holds himself in readiness for the discharge of such military duties as the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Colin Campbell, may be pleased to assign to him. He bears the reputation of an able public servant with the pen and the sword alike.

LOSSES AND SUFFERINGS OF THE FRENCH TROOPS IN THE CRIMEA.—Dr. Scrive, who acted as Physician-General to the French army during the last war with Russia, has just published a book which contains a painful account of the losses and sufferings endured by the French troops landed in the East, but particularly by those engaged in the siege of Sebastopol. Of 309,278 officers and men sent from France during that short war 200,000 entered the hospitals, and were treated professionally, 50,000 for wounds received in action, and 150,000 for diseases of various kinds contracted during the campaign. The first troops which embarked in France were attacked with cholera which followed them to Athens, Gallipoli, Varna, and the Dobruddcha. That scourge appeared to suspend its attack for a brief period while the French, in conjunction with their British allies, gained the victory at the Alma. On their arrival before Sebastopol the cholera again attacked them, and the receptions in the military hospitals during the month of January 1855, amounted to 9000. They were chiefly treated for cholera, scurvy, frostbites, and wounds of every description. Typhus fever shortly after set in, but was quickly checked by the energetic treatment adopted by the French physicians. The health of the army was better during the spring of 1855, but the cholera reappeared in July and placed 4500 men *hors de combat*. Typhus fever set in again and added to the mortality. On the 8th of September Sebastopol was taken by the allied armies, but, nevertheless between the 1st of September, 1855, and the 1st of April, 1856, of 145,120 French troops under arms in the Crimea 43,000 entered hospitals. Dr. Scrive says that the scurvy prevailed at this period, the constitution of the men being impaired through fatigue and privations. The Doctor further adds that the most disastrous period of the campaign, in a medical point of view, was during the months of February and March 1855. A violent typhus, engendered by the infection of the heaps of refuse in the camp struck down more than 19,000 soldiers at the end of the campaign, notwithstanding the precautions adopted by the medical staff. It is said that the number of sick in hospital in proportion to the force under arms was never so great in any former campaign. Of the medical staff, eighty-three physicians or surgeons fell victims to their devotedness—"an enormous figure," observes the author, "when one reflects on the small number employed." The French fleet likewise suffered serious losses from sickness.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING IN CANADA.—His Excellency the Governor-General, on the arrival of the *Indian* in port, having expressed a wish to proceed from Quebec to Montreal, and thence to Toronto, by Grand Trunk Railway, arrangements were immediately made by Mr. Bidder, general manager of the company, to place at the disposal of his Excellency a special train to convey him and suite from Quebec to Toronto. The journey, a distance of 500 miles, was performed in fifteen hours, but as two hours and a half must be deducted for stoppages, including an hour for dinner at Kingston, the running times thereby reduced to twelve hours and a half, making the rate of speed forty miles an hour for twelve consecutive hours. Such running, being managed on a single line of rails, and without, as we are informed, interfering in any way with the ordinary trains, reflects not only the greatest credit on the officers generally and their efficient management, but also affords very conclusive proof that the construction of the road must be of first-rate character to warrant such high speed for a continuous journey of 500 miles. Comparing this journey of his Excellency with the locomotion of only a few years back, by which a fortnight at least would have been occupied in the transit between Quebec and Toronto, the province has reason to be proud of its great national railroad, "a noble enterprise," as the Hon. Mr. Cayley has characterised it, "so internally blended with the hopes of Canada, that it grows with its growth, and strengthens with its strength, and is destined yet to achieve the proudest success with the increasing prosperity of the province." His Excellency was pleased to express his gratification at the very expeditious manner in which the journey had been performed.—*Canadian Railway Guide*.

THE BATTLE FOR THE WORLD'S DOMINION.—A German archaeologist, Dr. Erlinger, has, after two years' labour, succeeded in ascertaining the precise position of the camps of Antony and Octavius, just before the battle of Actium, which place, now called Azio, is on the Gulf of Arta, in Epirus. The camp of the latter is surrounded by a cincture of redoubts about 5½ miles in extent, which were constructed in stone, faced with earth, and protected by a ditch. At distances of about 1000 yards, the remains of square towers, surmounted by a platform and protected by a rampart, have been found, as also balls or masses of metal, of different forms which served as projectiles, together with various arms and accoutrements. In the centre of the camp, on an eminence, were the head quarters of Augustus: they occupied a superficies of about 1000 yards, and were not unlike what are formed in modern times. In advance of the camps were external works, constructed on small eminences, consisting of several small forts, which served apparently more for observation than defence; they were occupied by detachments forming the advanced guard. One of them, higher and stronger than the others, served as a telegraph for communicating with the fleet. In the ruins of one of these forts was discovered a tablet in steel, on which are traced signals, which have some affinity with those of the aerial telegraphs. The camp of Antony has not yet been so closely examined as the other, but it is not doubted that the remains of it will be equally interesting. The town of Actium contains ruins of temples of Neptune and Mars, and of other remarkable edifices.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 611,762 lb.—which is a decrease of 76,783 lb. compared with the previous statement.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Duke of Northumberland has acceded to the request of the Boulogne Life-boat Society to become a vice-patron, Napoleon III. being patron of that society.

A series of Sunday evening sermons in Exeter Hall, to be conducted by dissenting ministers, was commenced on Sunday evening, when the Rev. W. Brock preached to a crowded audience.

M. Guizot has left Paris for Val Richer, to finish a new work which is to appear in January.

The prize designs for the new Government Offices in London, which were lately exhibited in Westminster Hall, are to be forwarded to Edinburgh for exhibition.

Admiral Sir Maurice Berkeley, it is said, will be called to the Peerage as Baron Mowbray, of Berkeley.

A French paper gravely informs its readers that Lord Brougham and Lord John Russell head the Socialist party in England.

Mr. Samuel Vines, now her Majesty's Consul at Para (in Brazil) is appointed her Majesty's Consul at St. Michael's.

The Turkish flotilla at Bussorah, on the Persian Gulf, is to be increased to twelve vessels, with forty gun-boats. The place is also to be regularly fortified.

The Siamese Ambassadors paid a visit at the Foreign Office, on Saturday last, to Lord Clarendon.

A bridge is to be thrown over the Rhine between Strasburg and Kehl to unite the French and German railways. It will be composed of five arches, the two side ones being so arranged as to allow vessels with masts to pass through.

State aid to religion is to cease in Victoria in 1860.

The number of patients relieved at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, during last week, was 2976; of which 748 were new cases.

The Piedmontese Chambers will meet on the 15th of December. The triumph of the Liberal (Ministerial) party in the late elections is assured.

The Rev. Charles Kingsley has promised to deliver the inaugural lecture of the winter season at the Bristol Athenæum.

The sepoys sent to the garrison at Aden are suspected of attempting to stir up the natives to rise against the English, and it has been found necessary to confine them to barracks.

Nearly three thousand cases have left the Art-Treasures Palace, at Old Trafford, since the packing commenced. All the contributions are by this time probably in the possession of the owners.

Mr. Watson Vredenburg, now Vice-Consul at Paraiba (in Brazil), is appointed English Consul at Para (also in Brazil).

One thousand pounds has been collected in Amsterdam and Rotterdam in contributions to the Indian Relief Fund. The Dutch Trading Company led the way with a subscription of a hundred pounds.

The surveying corps of the projected inter-oceanic railroad Central America, has reached Comayagua, a point midway between the Atlantic and the Pacific. The survey has thus far proved satisfactory.

Pope Pius IX. (says the *Messenger de Bayonne*) has sent a brief to France, permitting the substitution of the designation of "Emperor" for that of "King" in all the prayers of the Church wherein the Divine blessing is implored for the Chief of the State.

Several lots of the Thomond estates in Clare and Cork were sold last week by private contract. The total amount realised by the sale reached £131,400. The remaining portion of the property will be sold publicly in the course of the ensuing month.

Mlle. Rachel continues to reside at Cannes, and it is said no very material change has taken place in the state of her health.

The *National Gazette* of Hungary announces that the Archduke Governor has raised the state of siege in the districts of Avant, Torinja, and Zemp'yn.

Postal facilities have been afforded at the Custom House by the erection of a large handsome box, duly emblazoned with the Royal arms, and having the dates of delivery marked upon it, in the hall at the centre entrance.

Mr. Charles Schaeffer has been elected Professor of German Language and Literature at the University of Pennsylvania.

The *Nemesis*, which left Southampton on Friday (last week) with the Indian mail, was detained all night in Yarmouth Roads, in consequence of a dense fog.

The Genoese journals announce the death of the eminent naturalist, the Marquis Maximilian Spinola.

Last week the visitors to the South Kensington Museum were:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days) 2841; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 5107; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 482; on students' evening, Wednesday, 164—Total, 8594.

A letter from Kehl, Nov. 16, says that a Count Orrowski, a Hungarian major, has been arrested there and that several false passports and revolutionary papers were found in his portmanteau.

Prince Gagarin, the Governor-General of Koutais and Mingrelia, has been assassinated by Dodeck Kiliane, one of the petty sovereigns of Mingrelia. The cause which led to the act is not known.

The extensive estates of the late Marquis of Anglesey, in the county of Louth, were sold at the Encumbered Estates Court on Friday (last week). The gross sum produced amounted to £87,500.

The Grand Duchess Constantine of Russia, after staying at Hanover for a short time with the Queen, her sister, will proceed to Rome, where her physicians have recommended her to pass the winter.

An enthusiastic public meeting was held in Newcastle-on-Tyne on Monday, to take steps to procure the liberation of the two English engineers who are imprisoned in the dungeons of Salerno, on a charge of being implicated in the recent conspiracy.

Dr. Livingstone, on Tuesday evening, delivered an address descriptive of his discoveries in Central Africa, in St. George's Hall, Bradford. An address was presented to the Doctor by the Bradford Chamber of Commerce.

A new institution, intended to relieve commercial distress, called the Discount Guarantee Society, with ten million marks banco capital, was announced, on Tuesday, at Hamburg. The whole amount was subscribed in four hours.

James Whately, a convict under sentence of six years' penal servitude, during Monday night broke out of the convict prison at Portsmouth and got clear away.

A German pamphlet published at Bremen, entitled "Scandinavianism and the Schleswig-Holstein Question," has been seized by order of the Danish Government.

A subscription has been opened in Paris in favour of the sufferers by the dreadful fever which has been for some time past desolating Lisbon.

The manufacturers of St. Etienne have just completed the order given by the British Government for the manufacture of 20,000 guns and 20,000 bayonets. The guns are beautifully finished, and the total cost amounts to £48,000.

Among the bills to be presented to the French Legislative body next session is one for modifying the law on patents.

At Glasgow during last week 100 webs were given out by the Relief Committee to as many unemployed weavers, while seventy persons were put to work as stone-breakers.

At Stockholm, on Saturday, the Bourse founded a new association, to be called the Society of Credit. The object of the society is to assist members by loans, and mutually to sustain public credit. The subscription amounts to four millions.

The expenses incurred by Mr. C. H. Frewen, in lately unsuccessfully contesting the northern division of Leicestershire, amounted to £225 2s. 8d.

The *Bourse Gazette* of Berlin states that the authorities at Hamburg have in contemplation to adopt measures similar to those of Prussia, Saxony, and Bavaria, for the exclusion of foreign paper money.

Thomas Knowles, an ex-councillor of Birmingham, residing in Aston, was committed for trial on Monday, on a charge of embezzling £22 10s., belonging to the directors of the National Savings Bank. Bail was taken.

Preparations are being made at Grantham for the erection of a statue to Sir Isaac Newton. The great philosopher was born in the neighbourhood.

Vice-Chancellor Kindersley proposes, on the 9th of December, to appoint an official manager of the Irish Waste Land Improvement Society.

The Marquis Spinola, a distinguished naturalist, has just died at Genoa.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE flat-racing of 1857 was brought to a close on Friday, at Ludlow, by D. Hughes, on the Brewer; and when a hurdle race had been run off almost in the dark, "the Ring" adjourned to "the Corner," till "this day three months." Mr. Jackson's sale there has been the great sporting feature of the past week; but Saunterer, who was put in at 1500 gs., and ran up by a rapid succession of 50-guinea bids to 2150 gs., was, it is generally understood, bought in, and his owner will, no doubt stick by him. We never saw the black look better; his skin shone again, and he sent up his heels three or four times with an unctious which drove the crowd round him far and wide. The elegant white-faced Precious Stone exactly realised her 500-guinea Doncaster price, and a more lovely creature never stood before the hammer. The Slane colt fell sadly in price; but brother to Flyaway more than doubled his since June. In short, four yearlings, which cost 965 gs. in the summer, went for 1073 gs. now, so that their owner did not make much by them. Mongrel, whose reputed price at Newton was 1500 gs., was well sold at 2900 gs.; and, after all, a very spirited bidding took place for the little Birdcatcher two-year old, Nightstranger. Some people must have sniffed a good Middleham trial, or he would hardly have fetched 400 gs. Magnifier looked stylish, but his front legs brought him to 45 gs. Fly-by-Night, who is far away the best specimen of the Dutchman's stock that has yet appeared, has gone to Virginia; and Claret and St. Giles are in the market. Bartholomew is not going to France, as was reported, but has taken the Crown Inn at Newmarket, which was lately in the occupation of F. Bloss.

Mr. Davis reappeared in the hunting-field on Friday, with no traces of his recent accident, except a black eye and a contused nose, but the fog was so thick that he did not throw off. There is a rumour of the "Cheshire Difficulty" being about to be settled at last. The members of the Hunt have, it is said, judiciously placed their affairs in the hands of Mr. Wilson Patten, M.P., who resides on the borders of the county, but is not a member of the Hunt. Captain Mainwaring is also believed to have left the matter in the hands of his solicitor, and it will be, indeed, much to be regretted if the two cannot arrange matters, and let the veterans resume their bits of pink once more, under a new mastership. We regret to hear that Mr. Montague, the master of the South Berkshire, has been obliged to resign, owing to ill-health. Mr. Thoyts reigns in his stead. George Whitmore is giving great satisfaction here, and had a tremendous run on Friday. Sir Watkin Wynne's hounds have had four or five good runs, but nothing very brilliant, except one of two hours twenty minutes from Lees Woods, which ended with a kill in the Lion's-lane Woods. The master, despite his weight, was among the few up at the finish. We also hear of a magnificent burst with the Teivyside, six miles in 28 minutes, from Pant-y-Grundy straight to the sea, where the fox baffled them among the rocks, after some very pretty hunting. The Duke of Beaufort's hounds have had some nice sport; and on Saturday, when they were drawing for a fox, they actually found one lying on the kennel wall, which jumped down wrong way, among the home hounds in the yard. Never was there such a strange suicide. On Friday they killed, after a good 1 h. 25 min., from Walshot Wood; and, what with a double chop, five foxes were brought to hand in two days. Mr. Farquharson is in his Calistock country; but the scent has not been great, and the cub-hunting poor. They had, however, a nice forty-minutes' thing on Friday. Mr. Assheton Smith's have had a splendid run of 55 minutes, and another of 1 h. 10 min., both ending with a kill; but the well-known Harn Ashley cover has been drawn blank.

The accident which resulted in the death of the Hon. Mr. Martin Hanke, a very forward light-weight rider, as well as Lord Scarborough's inability to take the field, have thrown much gloom over the Badsworth and Grove Hunts. His Lordship was sufficiently recovered to appear at Doncaster, but since then he has been advised to take entire rest. The master of the Shropshire is contriving to kill a fair number of foxes; but as yet the sport in the Craven country has not been very great. Jack Morgan is making the Southwold what it was in "Merry John's" day, and fulfilling all the hopes which were entertained of him as a huntsman. The blood of Hercules is doing its duty manfully in the old Berkshire kennel. These hounds have done very well so far; and a 2 h. 10 min., with a kill, from Lilly, on November 14th; and a 25-minute scurry to ground, followed by a 1 h. 55 min., with a kill, from Radcot Bridge, on November 20, have been very leading features in their 1857-58 annals.

Old Beacon, along with two dozen of first, second, and third season greyhounds of Mr. Borron's, are to be sold at Mr. Aldridge's on December 12th. The meetings for next week are as follows:—Newmarket Champion, on Monday, &c.; Baron Hill (Anglesea), on Tuesday and Wednesday; Belsay, on Wednesday; Appleby (Westmoreland), on Wednesday and Thursday; and Ridgway Club (where that excellent judge, Mr. Dalzell, now wears the scarlet) and Tattershall (open) on Thursday and Friday.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.—The Gazette of Friday, the 20th inst., announced the intention of the Queen to confer the Decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officers and non-commissioned officers of her Majesty's Army, who have been recommended to her Majesty for that Decoration, on account of acts of bravery performed by them before the enemy during the late war:—17th Lancers: Quartermaster-Sergeant John Farrell. Military Train, 3rd Battalion: Ensign and Adjutant James Craig (late Sergeant Scots Fusilier Guards). Military Train, 5th Battalion: Lieutenant George Symons (late Sergeant Royal Artillery). 23rd Regiment: Assistant-Surgeon William Henry Thomas Sylvester. On Saturday last the Queen presented the Victoria Cross to Lieutenant Teesdale, of the Royal Artillery; Lieutenant Symons, 5th Battalion Military Train (late of the Royal Artillery); Ensign and Adjutant Craig, 3rd Battalion Military Train (late of the Scots Fusilier Guards); and Sergeant Malone, 13th Dragoons.

BARONETRIES FOR WILSON AND HAVELOCK.—The Queen has signified her Royal pleasure to raise to the dignity of Baronets of the United Kingdom Generals Wilson and Havelock, by the titles of Sir Archdale Wilson of Delhi, and Sir Henry Havelock of Lucknow.

THE QUEEN has appointed the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart., G.C.B.; Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Richard Saunders Dundas, K.C.B.; Rear-Admiral Henry Eden; Captain Alexander Milne; Captain the Hon. Frederick Thomas Pelham, C.B.; and Thomas George Baring, Esq., to be her Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dominions, Islands, and Territories thereunto belonging.

THE LATE GENERAL NEILL.—We have much pleasure in announcing (says the Times) that the Chairman of the East India Company will propose to the Directors a grant of £500 a year to the widow of General Neill, in addition to the allowances due to the family of an officer of his rank who falls in action. Her Majesty has also in the most gratifying terms, signified her permission that the widow may assume the title of Lady Neill, which would have accrued to her if her husband had been fortunately spared to enjoy the dignity of a K.C.B. We trust that the munificence of the East India Company is but the prelude to a national recognition of the services of the deceased General.

MAJOR-GENERAL SLADE has succeeded Major-General Lawrence in the command of the Colchester camp, the latter officer having been appointed to a command of the South-Eastern District.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—On Saturday last orders were issued from the War-office directing the commanders of the depot battalions at Chatham and Colchester to hold in readiness detachments of the undermentioned corps, the whole of whom are to embark at Gravesend on December the 4th, for India, for the purpose of reinforcing the British regiments serving in the Bengal, Bombay, and Madras Presidencies:—viz.:—24 non-commissioned officers and men selected from the 4th (The King's), 10th, 15th, 20th, 23rd (Royal Welch Fusiliers), 24th, 25th, 32nd, 35th, 37th, 53th, 54th, and 60th (Light Infantry) Regiments, together with six officers, the whole of whom will embark for Calcutta; 164 non-commissioned officers and men and five officers from the 15th (Royal Irish), 51st (Light Infantry), 64th, 89th, and 96th (Royal County Down) Regiments, to join the headquarters of their respective regiments serving in the Bombay Presidency; 191 non-commissioned officers and privates of the 7th (Royal Fusiliers), 27th (Lincolnshire), 52nd (Light Infantry), 53rd, 61st, 70th, 87th (Royal Irish Fusiliers), 94th, and 95th Regiments, to embark for Kurrachee, together with reinforcements for the 43rd Light Infantry, who are under orders to proceed to Madras. The total number of reinforcements ordered to leave Chatham garrison for India is 566 men of all ranks, together with 20 officers.—The Austria was discovered off Plymouth on Monday morning at daylight, and two tug steamers were sent out to assist her in. She was brought into the Sound soon after midday, and anchored under Staddon Heights. She left that port after repairs on the 14th, and had proceeded

about 600 miles, reaching about fifty miles beyond the spot where she encountered the terrific gale which occasioned her former return, when the crank of the engine broke, rendering her machinery useless. She made the best of her way back by her sails. The troops and crew are all well, not a single casualty having occurred. It is calculated that the repairs will detain her about a fortnight.—The three remaining companies of the 60th Regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. Hickey, are expected, to leave on the 2nd proximo for Madras by Overland Mail.—On Thursday morning the screw-steamer *Leopold* left the Royal Arsenal Pier, with the last of the large force of artillery recently placed under orders at Woolwich for India, and consisting of Major Grant's and Captain Bayly's companies of the 11th battalion. The *Leopold* also embarked at Woolwich two detachments of infantry regiments, which arrived from Chatham, and after adjusting her compasses at Gravesend, is to call at Portsmouth, and embark the officers, men, and material of Major Singleton's V Field Battery, of the 5th battalion, the three companies having been placed under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Montessor, who will accompany the force to Kurrachee.

THE INDIAN REINFORCEMENTS FROM HOME.—The number of troops from England, of whose arrival in India we have intelligence by the present mail, amounts to about 3000, of these nearly 2000 were at Calcutta, and more than 1000 at Madras. There had in addition reached Galle on their way up some 2100, nearly all of whom would be taken on by steam. It must be recollected that we have as yet no intelligence of arrivals on the western side of India, but it is probable that some 1000 or 1200 men had reached Kurrachee, of which we shall doubtless hear when the complete details arrive.

THE INDIA MUTINY RELIEF FUND.—The subscriptions received up to Tuesday amount, as nearly as can be ascertained from the summation of the lists advertised, to £280,749 5s. 8d. There have been remittances to India to the extent of £284,477 13s. 9d. in addition to which power has been sent to the authorities to draw bills amounting to £19,000. Deducting what has been paid in India and in this country in relief, and for the working expenses, from what has been received, there remains in hand a balance of £219,617 8s. 1d., which is deposited in the following manner:—By Exchequer Bills, £172,421 19s. 2d.; Bank of England balance on current account, £12,921 1s. 6d.; undebited bills of Bank of England and subscriptions at other bankers' remaining unpaid, £34,275 5s. 8d.—The following is an extract from a letter recently received from the treasurer of the Calcutta Relief Fund:—"October 5th, 1857.—I am glad to see the Relief Fund so heartily gone into at home. Our collections have amounted to 234,000rs.; including, however, 60,000rs. from Madras, and 20,000rs. from Ceylon. We have spent 75,000 rs., and are going on at the rate of 10,000rs. per week."—One thousand pounds has been collected in Amster and Rotterdam in contributions to the fund; and the sum of 1000fr. has been received from his Holiness the Pope, and 600 fr. from the Cardinal Prefect of Propaganda.—Officers have been made to the Committee of the Relief Fund to clothe, board, and educate, and, in some instances, to adopt, 128 orphans, of both sexes, of sufferers by the mutiny.

THE POST-OFFICE AND THE AUSTRALIAN MAILS.—A new system of "working-off" the mails is about to be commenced by the Post-office authorities. A staff of officials will leave Southampton by the Australian packet for Alexandria, to open the mails and divide the letters in their transit to this country. For this purpose the officials will have a separate cabin to themselves, and will take the entire charge of the mails, instead of the Admiralty agents. This mode of preparing the mails, which has been carried on for some time by the French Government in their Mediterranean postal steamers, will greatly expedite the delivery of the correspondence contained in the Australian mails.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF VICTORIA having declined to grant a sum of £700 towards the erection of a magnetic observatory, and the further sum of £600 per annum for three years as salary for two assistants to Professor Neumayer, the Germans resident in the colony have determined to raise the necessary funds themselves, in order to enable the professor to prosecute his researches.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

DURING nearly the whole of the week rather more than an average business has been transacted in the Consol Market for money; but the operations for time have fallen off. Owing to the unfavourable reports recently circulated in some quarters, the public appear to have withdrawn large sums from the various Joint-Stock banks and discount houses, lent to them on "call," and invested them in the Three per Cents. This withdrawal has curtailed the power of the banks in making advances to the mercantile classes; and the purchases of stock have given additional firmness both to the Funded as well as to the Unfunded Debt.

The demand for money at the Bank of England has been less active than for some time past, and we understand that the note circulation is now within the limit allowed by the Act of 1844. The Bank is evidently becoming stronger in its resources. Up to this time, however, very little gold has been returned to it either by the Irish or Scotch banks; but within the last ten days about £900,000 in gold has been added to the stock from various sources. The fact that most of the Continental exchanges are in our favour is an important feature at this moment, because it will tend to check the demand for gold for export. We have no actual change to notice in the value of money; but in the Stock Exchange rather large sums have been lent for short periods at from 5 to 7 per cent. The stock of bullion in the Bank of France has been increased to eight millions, consequently, artificial purchases are not now required, and the premium on gold has been lowered to five per mille.

The commercial world is still in a most excited state. Numerous failures continue to be announced. Amongst them is the stoppage of the Northumberland and Durham District Bank, with a paid-up capital of £652,891. Messrs Herman, Sillem, and Co., Messrs Carr, Josling, and Co., and Messrs Rehder and Boldemann, have likewise stopped payment. In Germany several large houses have failed, but their liabilities are not very heavy.

The imports of bullion have been limited, and the exports have been limited. The returns from the Board of Trade for the past month show an increase in the exports, compared with the corresponding period in 1856, of £318,838. The total increase this year, compared with last, is not less than £1,147,825; and compared with 1855, £23,033,944.

There was a fair demand for Money Stock in the Consol Market on Monday, and prices were comparatively steady. The Reduced Three per Cents were done at 89½ and 89; Consols for Money, 90 and 89½; Ditto for Account, 90½ and 89½; New Three per Cents, 89½ and 89; Long Annuities, 1860, 115-16; Ditto, 1880, 154; India Bonds, 35s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 7s. 14s. dis.; Bank Stock was 214 and 212. On Tuesday prices were steadily supported, and the Market ruled firm.—Consols for Money were done at 89½ to 90; for the Account, 89½ to 90½. The Reduced marked 89½; the New Three per Cents, 89½ and 89; and the New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 74½. Long Annuities, 1860, were 115-16; Ditto, 1880, 23-16; Ditto, 1885, 17-5-16; Exchequer Bills, 6s. to 13s. dis.; and the Bonds, 97½. Bank Stock was 214, 212, and 215. On Wednesday prices were slightly on the advance, and the market generally was steady. The Reduced Three per Cents marked 89½ and 89; Consols for Money, 90 to 90½; New Three per Cents, 89½ and 89; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 75; Consols for Account, 90½; Long Annuities, 1860, 115-16; Ditto, 1885, 17-3-16; India Bonds, 35s. to 40s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 8s. dis.; Ditto, Bonds, 97½. The Market, on Thursday, was very firm, especially as it was announced that the Bank of France had reduced the rates of discount, all round, one per cent. Consols for Money, were 90½ and 89½; and for the Account, 90½ up to 90½. The New Three per Cents were 89½ and 89; and the Reduced, 89½ and 89. Exchequer Bills marked 7s. to 3s. dis.; the Bonds, 97½; and India Bonds, 35s. to 35s. dis.

There has been an improved feeling in the Foreign House, and prices generally are well supported. The amount of business doing, however, is by no means extensive. The leading quotations for the week are:—Brazilian Five per Cents, 98; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97; Chilean Six per Cents, 102; Portuguese Three per Cents, 43½; Russian Five per Cents, 106; Spanish Three per Cents, 41½; Spanish New Deferred, 25½; Spanish Committee's Certificates of Coupon, 5½ per cent; Turkish Six per Cents, 87½; Turkish Four per Cents, 97½; Dutch Four per Cents, 96½; Mexican Three per Cents, 18½.

In the early part of the week, a considerable fall took place in the value of most Joint-Stock Bank Shares, owing to an attempt being made in some quarters to excite distrust as regards their position. The market has, however, since become firmer, and the fall has been partly recovered.—Bank of Egypt Shares have marked 13, City, 57; English, Scottish and Australian Chartered, 17½; London and County, 28½; London Joint Stock, 27; London and Westminster, 42½; Ottoman, 16½; Union of Australia, 48½; Union of London, 20; Agra and United Service, 58; and Oriental, 34½.

We have had a slight improvement in the demand for Miscellaneous Securities, and prices have kept up tolerably well. Australian Agricultural have sold at 21; Canada Company's Bonds, 114; Ditto, Government Six per Cents, 108; Crystal Palace, 14; Ditto, Preference, 34; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 14; London Omnibus Company, 3½; New Brunswick Six per Cent Bonds, 102; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 73½; Royal Mail Steam, 54½; South Australian Land, 31½; Australian Royal Mail, 14½; Electric Telegraph, 98; London Discount, 24; National Discount, 28; North British Australasian, 8; and Van Diemen's Land, 9. Berlin Waterworks have realised 4; East London, 100; Lambeth, 95; and West Middlesex, 99.

Nearly all Railway Shares have been in very moderate request; nevertheless, the fluctuations in prices have not been extensive. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 4½; Caledonian, 75½; Eastern Counties, 52; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 58½; Great Northern, 91; Ditto, A Stock, 78; Ditto B Stock

121; Great Western, 48½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 88½; London and Brighton, 102½; London and North-Western, 91; Ditto, Eighth, 34½; London and South-Western, 86½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 34½; Midland, 92½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 55½; North British, 48½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 91½; Ditto, Leeds, 48½; Ditto, York, 79; North Staffordshire, 12.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Hull and Selby, 105½; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 90.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties, New Six per Cent Stock, 120; Great Northern, Five per Cent, Redemtable at Ten per Cent premium; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 100½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent, 60; Midland Consolidated, Bristol and Birmingham 129½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 90; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 108.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 70; Buffalo and Lake Huron, New, 2½; Ceylon, 12½; East Indian, 104½; Ditto, C Shares, 15½; Ditto, E Shares, Extension, 5½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 38; Great Indian Peninsula, 20½; Great Western of Canada, 17½; Ditto, New, 7½; Ditto, 1873, without Option, 99½; Madras Four-and-a-Quarter per Cent Extension, 8½; Ditto, Third Extension, 5; Ditto, Fourth Extension, 5½.

FOREIGN.—Belgian Eastern Junction, 1; Carmaux and Toulouse, 4; Great Luxembourg, 6½; Namur and Liege, 7; Northern of France, 34½; Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean, 34½ ex int.

For Mining Shares the demand continues inactive. Alfred Consols have marked 14½; Tin Croft, 3½; Cobro Copper, 3½; and Mariquita, ½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, November 23.—A very limited supply of English wheat was on offer in our market to-day. For all kinds we had a somewhat improved demand, and previous rates were supported. The show of foreign wheat was extensive; yet there was a better feeling in the trade, at full prices. In floating cargoes scarcely any sales took place. Fine barley realised 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; but the market was not well attended. Malting moved off slowly, at last week's decline in value. There was a full average supply of oats on offer; nevertheless, the oat trade was firm, as, in some instances, the quotations advanced ½d. per quarter. Beans and peas were very little in doing, on former terms. Flour sold at full prices; but the demand for it was by no means active.

November 25.—For most kinds of produce we had a moderate inquiry to-day, at Monday's currency.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s. to 49s.; ditto, white, 43s. to 51s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s. to 49s.; ryegrass, 30s. to 35s.; grinding barley, 25s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 25s. to 30s.; malted ditto, 32s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 61s. to 68s.; brown ditto, 55s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 61s. to 68s.; Chevalier, 60s. to 67s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 25s. to 29s.; Loughall and Cork, black, 18s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 19s. to 28s.; tick beans, 35s. to 37s.; grey peas, 40s. to 44s.; mangel, 42s. to 48s.; white, 28s. to 30s.; boilers, 40s. to 42s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 41s. to 47s.; Town household, 41s. to 47s.; Country marks, 34s. to 40s. per 280 lbs. American flour, 22s. to 31s. per barrel.

Needs.—Generally speaking, the demand has been in a most depressed state, and late rates are with difficulty supported.

Lined.—English crushing, 60s. to 65s.; Mediterranean, 58s. to 60s.; hempeed, 46s. to 48s. per quarter; coriander, 18s. to 32s. per cwt.; brown mustard-seed, 15s. to 16s.; ditto, white, 18s. to 20s.; tares, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 10d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 7s. to 7½s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, £11 0s. to £11 10s.; ditto, foreign, £10 10s. to £11 0s.; rape cakes, 16 10s. to 16 10s. per ton. Canary, 88s. to 9½s. per quarter.

Imperial Wheat Averages.—Wheat, 51s. 3d.; barley, 33s. 10d.; oats, 25s. 1d.; rye, 32s. 2d.; beans, 43s. 3d.; peas, 43s. 3d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 53s. 6d.; barley, 42s. 2d.; oats, 25s. 3d.; rye, 33s. 11d.; beans, 45s. 2d.; peas, 44s. 3d.

Grain.—Grain sold last week.—Wheat, 91,083; barley, 83,504; oats, 11,837; rye, 60; beans, 4484; peas, 1743 quarters.

Tra.—Our market has become heavy, and there are free sellers of common sound coconuts 1s. per lb. The deliveries continue moderate.

Sugar.—Fine raw qualities have mostly changed hands, at full quotations; but other kinds are dull, and rather cheaper than last week. Barbadoes has cleared hands at 37s. to 40s. 6d.; St. Lucia, 36s. 6d. to 38s. 6d.; Mauritius, 24s. to 26s. 6d.; Bonaire, 28s. 6d. to 34s.; and Havannah, 33s. 6d. to 40s. per cwt. Refined goods move off slowly, at 56s. to 57s. 6d. for grocery quantities.

Coffee.—We have to report a dull inquiry for all kinds, at barely last week's currency.

Rice.—Very few sales have been reported, and prices are a shade lower.—Middling white Bengal, 8s. 6d.; and Siam, 7s. 6d. per cwt. The stock is 57,000 tons.

Produce.—There is rather a better demand for Irish butter, and prices generally are well supported.—Carrots have realised 10s. to 11s. per cwt. In Dutch Butter very little is doing, at barely previous rates. English qualities continue dull. There is a fair demand for bacon, at the late decline in value. Hams and lard are steady.

Tallow.—The demand is rather active, and prices have an upward tendency. P.Y.C., on the spot, is quoted at 49s. 6d. and 50s. 3d.; and for all time, 49s. 6d. to 50s. per cwt. Oils.—Lard oil has sold at 31s. 3d. to 32s. 6d. per cwt. Foreign refined rapeseed is quoted at 43s. 6d.; brown, 40s. 6d.; pale, 40s. to 41s.; and cod, 43s. to 45s. Turpentine is heavy, 38s. 6d.; American, 31s. 6d. to 34s.; and rough, 28s. 6d. per cwt.

Spirits.—There has been very little inquiry for rum this week, and prices have ruled almost nominal. Proof Leewards, 21s. 2d.; East India, 26s. per gallon. Brandy moves off slowly, yet prices are supported. Malt spirit has further declined 2d., or to 10s. 2d. per gallon. J. & A. Stewart, 11s. 6d. per load, hay, 12 10s. to 14; clover ditto, 13 10s. to 15; and straw, 11s. 6d. to 12 10s. per load.

Coals.—Wylem, 16s.; Flumster, 17s.; Caspov, 19s.; Hough Hall, 18s. 6d.; Kelloo, 18s. 6d.; Whitworth, 16s.; Acorn Close, 16s. 6d.; Jesmond, 16s. 6d.; Nixon's Duffry, 20s. 6d.; Brown Moor High Main, 16s. per ton.

Hops.—Most kinds, the supply of which continues extensive, are in improved request, and prices generally are well supported.

Wool.—The colonial wool sales are progressing slowly, at 2d. to 3d. per lb. beneath the former series. Large parcels continue to be withdrawn in order to give support to prices.

Potatoes.—The supplies continue only moderate, and the demand is inactive, at from £3 to 47 per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—This market has been fairly supplied with each kind of stock, which has moved off slowly, at dropping currencies:—

Beef from 5s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 5s. 6d.; pork, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 2d. per 8 lb. to sink the offal.

Vegetable and Lard.—The trade generally has ruled less active, as follows:—Beef from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d. per 8 lb. by the carcass.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOV. 20.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNOUNCED.

T. CROSS, Stafford, factor and manufacturer.—A. J. C. CAWTHORN, Thropmorton-street, City, and Warwick-terrace, Willow-walk, Brompton, stock dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

H. LAMB, Norbiton, Kingston, Surrey, bookseller, stationer, and printer.—J. PETERSON, Rotherhithe, ship chandler.—J. L. BAUGH, Liverpool, woolen-draper.—W. JARVIS, Newmarket-st, Mary, Suffolk, innkeeper.—J. MACLENNAN, Liverpool, shawl and cloak warehouseman.—T. ANDERSON, Stephen-street, Lisson-grove, stone-mason.—W. TULL, Andover, grocer and spirit merchant.—W. MIDDLETON, Manchester, leather merchant.—J. CUIE, Bristol, builder.—C. ISAACS, Bristol, merchant.—W. C. WELLS, Swansea, Norfolk, auctioneer.—L. WOLF, Gorham Brook and Manchester, oil cloth manufacturer.—J. TULLINGTON and C. CLAVE, Nottingham, lace manufacturers.—M. NUNN, Regent-circus, Oxford-street, laceman.—J. HORROX, Middleton Dale, Oldham, dyer.—J. WATSON, Vere-street, Marylebone, printseller.—J. EDEK, Vincent-square, builder.—W. and D. PAVITT, Bow-road, and G. PAVITT, Kingsland-road, millers.—J. M. POLAK, Birmingham, picture-dealer.—O. APPELTON, Leicester, trimmer and dyer.—J. WOODHEAD, Liverpool, merchants and carpenter.—F. MOORHOUSE and J. HOOK, Halifax, linen drapers.—J. CAITELL, Gutter-lane, City, outfitting warehouseman.—MARY HINDHAUGH and A. F. de NEUMANN, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, timber-merchants.—O. SPARKOW, Shoreditch, grocer.—T. TURNER and T. TURNER, jun., Liverpool, cordwainers.—E. S. RUTHERFORD, Penington-place, Hercules-buildings, Lambeth, commission-agent.—H. BUNFOT, Boston, Lincolnshire, bookseller, printer, and stationer.—K. and J. BOAKOW and C. GAIBUTT, Liverpool, merchants and commission agents.—W. K. MUNK, High-street, Southwark, cheesemonger and poultryer.—C. H. FORDAY, Maddock-street, Hanover-square, music publisher and music-seller.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. ORR, Glasgow, grocer.—J. BARR, Glasgow, cap-manufacturer.—R. MACKENZIE and J. RAMSAY, jun., Dundee, merchant.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

WAR-OFFICE, NOV. 24.

4th Dragoon Guards: J. A. Beaumont to be Cornet.
3rd Light Dragoons: G. T. Teevan to be Cornet.
5th P. England to be Cornet.
10th Lieut. J. E. D. to be Captain; Cornet H. A. Power to be Lieutenant; Lord A. D. Kerr to be Cornet.
17th Paymaster E. L. Bennett to be Paymaster.
Royal Artillery: Lieut W. Booth to be Second Captain.
2nd Foot: L. Jordan to be Ensign.
3rd H. T. Mahalan to be Ensign.
5th H. R. Eppes to be Ensign.
25th Lieut.-Col. K. Feilden to be Lieut.-Colonel; Major B. Hamilton to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. S. M. G. to be Major; Lieut. F. C. Kennedy to be Captain; Ensign C. E. Hill to be Lieutenant.
CAVALRY DEPT.—Paymaster J. Stephenson to be Paymaster.
BREVET.—Capt. J. S. Keating to be Major in the Army; Brevet Major J. S. Keating to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

BANKRUPTS.

G. FELLING, Holloway-place, Holloway-road, and Sidney-street, City-road, carpenter.—J. W. BYER, South-treet, Finsbury-market, cabinet manufacturer.—J. HEMMINGWAY, Cleveland-street, Fitzroy-square, wool manufacturer.—A. COLLS, Poplar, draper.—J. H. T. L. B. and C. G. SPENCE, Dalnashall-street, commission merchants.—W. TYLER, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 1

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[Vol. XXXI.]

HISTORY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN INDIA.

INTRODUCTION.



BRITISH rule in India is but an infant institution amongst the great family of nations. Although it is somewhat more than two centuries and a half since the first Company of Merchants was formed in London for the purpose of "trading with all countries between the Cape of Good Hope and the Straits of Magellan," we cannot claim anything in the nature of an empire in Hindostan from an earlier date than a hundred years back. Small and precarious as were the first efforts of the company, its subsequent growth has in great measure been the result of accident and fortuitous circumstances, alike uncalculated upon and uncontrolled by those whose destiny it was to guard its interests; for, as will be seen by the sequel, it is a fact that, owing to their distance from the scene of operations, and the wayward nature of the agents appointed by them, the East India Company, who were the parties most immediately interested in these concerns, often knew very little of what was doing in their name and on their behalf until it

was over, and that too frequently what was done was in direct opposition to their positive behests. As to the Government of the country, which had an ultimate interest and responsibility in the affairs of this new empire mysteriously growing up in the Eastern Hemisphere, it was, until very recently, so engrossed with cares and dangers nearer home that it paid very little attention to the subject; saving to put in a claim now and then for a modest share of any plunder realised, little dreaming at what cost these perquisitions would one day have to be paid for. The East India Company's Regulation Act, passed in the year 1769, was the first faint recognition by the Imperial Government of its prerogatives and duties in this matter. The Act of 1784 went further, but still left the matter, in all its practical bearings, in a most unsatisfactory state. The clumsy double jurisdiction established by it was but an expedient to obtain power, patronage, and control, whilst ingeniously avoiding responsibility.

As for the people of England during all this time, their knowledge of India has been most loose and general, limited, in most cases, to vague notions of a great Mogul, turbaned Nabobs, black soldiers, Cashmere shawls, Trichinopoly chains, elephants' teeth, curry-powder, cadetships, and liver complaint. Through all this misshapen chaos of various strange forms loomed a not very definite impression, encouraged by the East India Directors, and tacitly indulged in by Ministers and the public at large, that India was a mine of inexhaustible wealth, entitling it to be esteemed one of the brightest jewels in the Imperial diadem. From time to time, it is true, rumours of temporary disaster, and indications of a pressing requirement of pecuniary assistance on the part of the East India Company, served to qualify the sweets and glories of this gratifying prospect, but only sufficiently so to realise the universally-acknowledged truth that no

earthly blessing is perfect and unalloyed, and thus to give the zest of stern reality to the possession.

We are now called upon, and called in terrible accents, to awake from this delusive dream. The nation's honour and the nation's interests are henceforth involved in the affairs of the Company of Merchants (until recently) trading to India, and holding conclave, and dispensing patronage, in Leadenhall-street. Their estate in India has fallen away from them—it devolves upon us whether we like it or not; their empire over one million and a quarter of square miles of the richest and most neglected territory, and over one hundred and fifty millions of the poorest and most benighted people under the face of the sun, has crumbled away beneath them, and we, the people of England, must accept the charge—first, to reconquer what is well-nigh lost, and reconstruct the fabric of society, tottering amid misrule and treason; and then to reimprove the natural gifts of soil, too long neglected, and create friendly and profitable intercourse between our new subjects and the various distant nations of the earth. In short, we must, for the first time, occupy and colonise these our vast possessions, firmly, wisely, completely; and this we must do at whatever cost of blood and treasure.

With a task like this before us, in which every man, in person or purse, must bear his share, it behoves us all to consider maturely what it is we have to deal with—what the antecedents, what the prospects, of the case. There is no branch of the external relations of the country about which more has been written and said than India. Unfortunately, however, the major part of the publications and discussions upon this subject have been so diffuse and so loaded with matters of official and technical detail as to be ineligible for purposes of general study. Another circumstance which has served to prevent a wider consideration and juster appreciation of the true bearings of this subject, amongst even



THE NAWAB OF MORSHEDABAD AT PRAYER.—FROM A NATIVE DRAWING.

our educated classes, is that most of the works, as well as of the legislative proceedings, upon India have been got up in a spirit of partisanship, in which the interests of truth have been too often sacrificed to the triumph of a cause;—as to sustain a so-called right in a questionable and coveted monopoly, to screen from blame the conduct of an official, or to attack and damage a Government held responsible for both. By all such modes of proceeding the public is deceived and defrauded, whilst history, the light and guide of posterity, is starved or poisoned.

We propose in the following columns to take a comprehensive and impartial review of our conquests and progress in Asia, of the principles which have ruled our policy, of the opinions and predictions of statesmen of various periods on a state of things so unprecedented and so perplexing in their probable bearings and consequences; the whole being intended not so much for the assertion of opinions and views already arrived at in the mind of the writer as to assist others in dispassionately and justly dealing with the question, the importance of which, both in the interests of this Empire, and of civilisation generally, it is impossible to overrate.

It is only about two hundred years since England first aspired to take part in the commerce of the world, and laid the foundations of her magnificent marine which now sweeps every sea, and of that colonial empire which makes her, being well-nigh the smallest independent State, the greatest Power in Europe. Let us imagine ourselves deprived of our colonies, of our marine, of our commercial supremacy, and all that remained of England's power, wealth, and influence, confined to this little sea-girt isle. Where would then be our proud independence—where those principles of constitutional government, prized by us, but brought into sore jeopardy and trouble? Might we not then have, for the first time, to fight for the remnants of our property and our rights upon the very parent soil, and like Rhodes of old, whose fate fills a bloody page in history, with lacerated sides, maintain an unequal contest against a vindictive fanaticism? Already the tyrant Powers of Europe, in the North, in the East, in the South, in the West, in the centre, holding respectfully aloof, with bated breath, begin to hazard conjecture upon such a contingency, and look to the day as possibly not far distant when a hated and incongruous nationality, with which they can never be in harmony, shall be wiped out from the map, or, at least, dyed to their own colour. Heaven forbid that this dire consummation should occur in our time, or that of our children's children; but if it do not, if it be averted, it will be, under Divine providence, mainly owing to the nation's will, the nation's intelligence, the nation's exertion. Let all, therefore, consider their responsibility in this matter; let no bigoted dependence upon any form of divine-born, hereditary prescription stand between them and it—it was that which lost us America. Let no blind confidence in Ministerial wisdom and official zeal and integrity disarm our apprehensions or weaken our vigilance;—it was that which lost us an army and honour in the Crimea; and the intelligence which is daily reaching us from the East proves that Governments are no more prescient, no more vigilant, no more successful in their policy now, than they were in the darkest days of yore.

The successive accounts periodically received of the progress of affairs in India since the lamentable revolt of the Bengal army leave no room for doubt that through the valorous exertions of our brave army the British Empire in India will one day—we trust not far distant—be established upon a firmer and more formidable footing than ever. But the future policy which is to regulate that empire and improve its vast resources will still remain a problem calling for the best and most mature consideration of the Government and the legislature of the country.

I.—RETROSPECT—FIRST COLONISATION.

HISTORY OF INDIA FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES DOWN TO THE END OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.—FORMATION OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.—RIVALRY WITH THE DUTCH.—MASSACRE AT AMBOYNA.

The tract of country generally described as India, or Hindostan, is situated in the north-east quarter of Asia, being comprehended within the latitudes of 8 deg. and 35 deg. north, and the longitudes of 68 deg. and 92 deg. east. It is bounded on the north by the Himalaya mountains, a lofty range, which, commencing at the Indus and terminating beyond Bootan, separate it from the tableland of Thibet, and the Tartarian deserts. Towards the south it is every where washed by the ocean, into which it projects in the form of a bold peninsula. The extreme length of Hindostan has been computed to exceed 1900 miles—its extreme breadth 1500; yet, such is the irregularity of its form, that the superficial extent cannot be estimated at more than 1,300,000 square miles. Of these nearly 1,000,000 square miles belong to England, and the remainder to native States under her protection. The total native population may be estimated at 160,000,000.

The surface of the Indian peninsula varies greatly in level—extending from the sea-level to an altitude of 27,000 feet; and its climate varies with the degrees of elevation. Its vast plains present the double harvests, the luxuriant foliage, and even the burning deserts of the torrid zone. The lower heights are enriched by the fruits and grains of the temperate climates; and the upper steppes are clothed with the vast pine-forests of the north; whilst the highest pinnacles are buried beneath the perpetual snows of the arctic zone.

On glancing at the history of India, both in reference to its internal state and the European nations having relations with it prior to the commencement of the British rule, we find that everything forcibly illustrates this important principle—that in nations political power and domestic condition rise and fall together; that it is impossible for a State to suffer decline in the scale of nations without impairment of internal vigour and happiness as well; and that, when it loses national greatness, it also loses commercial status and wealth. This further lesson is taught, that the fairest and richest land falling under the thralldom of a foreign Power, and being used as a conquered State, will become impoverished, and reduced to the lowest stage of barbarism and degradation—a burden to itself and its possessors.

All accounts concur in showing that, long before the greatness of the Greek and Roman Republics, India was the seat of a highly-cultivated civilization, and that whilst yet the inhabitants of this now happy and industrious island, were naked savages, "the Princes and nobles of India dwelt in splendid palaces, and clothed in the gorgeous products of its looms, glittering with gold and gems, indulged a corresponding luxury in every art and habit of their lives," the trade with the East was then, and for many centuries continued, the principal, almost the only, commercial enterprise in the world. Tyre, Alexandria, Constantinople, and at a later period Venice and Genoa, became the chief emporiums for the rich gauzes, silks, spices, and gems of India, which were eagerly purchased by the Princes and nobles of Europe.

Although she suffered at distant intervals from partial invasions, on her northern frontier by the Persians under Darius, Hystaspes, and by the Greeks, at various periods, beginning with Alexander and ending with Antiochus, and afterwards from incursions by the Scythian nomads and the Tartar hordes, India may be said to have enjoyed her national independence under her ancient Hindu Princes down to about the year 1000, when the Mahometans, under Mahmoud of Ghaznee, conquered all the country lying between the Indus and the Ganges, Delhi being made the seat of their Government. At the end of the thirteenth century the fierce Afghans became conquerors, and usurped the rule, which, however, they held but for a century. Timur the Tartar, commonly known as Tamerlane, was the next conqueror; but his career was little else than one of plunder, and, when he left the scene of his devastation, the whole country became divided into a number of small independent States, some Mahometan and some Hindoo. In 1632 Shah Jahan, a descendant of Timur, reconquered all these States, and re-

established the Mogul throne at Delhi. Akbar was the second Prince in succession from Baber, and consolidated his rule upon a firm basis. During his reign India enjoyed tranquillity and prosperity; but after his decease commenced those feuds, insurrections, and disputed successions which eventually led to the overthrow of the Mogul power in India. It was just at this period that the various European nations engaged in commercial pursuits had begun to establish positions along the coasts and in the islands of India, and, as an almost inevitable consequence of their rivalry amongst themselves, and their competition for favour from the local Powers, they mixed themselves up in the intrigues and quarrels of these native Princes.

It may be as well to pause before entering upon those exciting events, and consider what the Mogul Empire consisted of at the period of its greatest splendour. This immense tract of territory was divided into thirty-seven provinces, which had formerly been so many separate kingdoms; with, in addition, the kingdoms of Visapoor, Golconda, and of the Carnatic, which were tributaries to the Mogul. It must be understood, however, that the dependence of many of these provinces upon the empire was frequently little else than nominal, many of the Rajahs asserting their independence, and sometimes even making war upon the Emperor. Yet, with all these drawbacks and qualifications, the Great Mogul was considered the most powerful, as he was the richest, Sovereign in the universe. His annual revenues were estimated at 387,000,000 rupees (about £38,000,000 sterling); and his wealth in diamonds and precious stones was incalculable. The discovery by Vasco de Gama, in 1498, of the passage to India round the Cape of Good Hope effected a revolution in the commercial relations of Europe. Portugal became the great trader with India, establishing settlements at Malacca, Goa, Diu, and other parts of Malabar; whilst Lisbon was the emporium from which the valuable and luxurious products of the East were distributed over Europe. In this latter branch of the trade the Dutch encroached the principal part, and their commercial marine became the most considerable in Europe. When Portugal fell under the dominion of Spain, on the death of Sebastian, in 1580, this lucrative enterprise was put an end to. Philip II., in the hope of crippling the Hollanders, who were fighting for their independence, prohibited them from any commerce with the Portuguese. The hardy Dutchmen, undismayed by this stupid and malicious policy, adopted the alternative which naturally suggested itself—they established a direct trade with India, and made constant war on the unfortunate Portuguese, who soon lost all their influence in the East, and, eventually, all their possessions there, with the exception of Goa.

The English were next on the alert for participation in the golden prize. Cavendish, who returned in 1583 from circumnavigating the globe, applied with divers merchants "for permission to fit out a squadron to trade with India," but without success. Then came the expedition of Drake, who captured five Portuguese caravels laden with the products of India; and, at length, in 1599 (four years after the Dutch had sent four ships to trade with India), the first East India Company was formed in London, with a modest capital of £30,133 6s. 8d., to which, on December 31, 1600, a Royal charter was granted for fifteen years; with a condition rendering it determinable upon two years' notice—even within that period, if found not advantageous to the country. The charter granted the exclusive right to trade with India, and was only one of those numerous monopolies which were the scandal of the reign of Elizabeth and her successors, and afterwards led to the famous prohibition statute of James I., c. 43. Amongst the original regulations of the Company was one that "no gentleman should be connected with it." The first operations of the Company were carried on upon a peculiar system, each member engaging for a particular venture as he pleased; but in 1609, James I. having granted an extension of the charter in perpetuity, with a reserved power to annul it upon three years' notice, the business was carried on upon a joint stock, under a governor and directors. This change, it has been observed, whilst it increased the power of the Company to combat with their enemies in the Indian Seas, on that account, as well as by destroying the exertions of individuals, tended to reduce their profits as merchants. The spice trade was the principal object of the Company in its first operations, and the profits of it had been very great; never under one hundred, and sometimes more than two hundred, per cent upon the capital.

This, perhaps, requires a little explanation, which we find supplied by Mr. McCulloch. He states that on the first formation of the Company many of the shareholders, notwithstanding all the threats and exertions of the directors, could not be prevailed upon to pay their proportion of the charges incident to the first expedition. The consequence was, the formation of subordinate associations, consisting of such members of the company as are willing to defray the costs of the voyage upon condition of their receiving all the profits. And upon this system was the trade of the Company conducted during the first thirteen years of its existence. The first expedition cost, in ships and cargoes, £60,000; and the profits during the first thirteen years are said to have amounted to 132 per cent.; but the voyages to which this project attached were seldom performed in less than thirty months, and the cargoes being disposed of at long credits, it was frequently six or seven years before the concerns of a single voyage were finally adjusted.

But the manufactures of India were in request, as well as the products of the islands, and the articles brought there from China and Japan; and so it was suggested that a coasting trade should be established between Sumatra and Surat, or Cambay, and also on the Coromandel coast, the cotton fabrics of which were the most profitable goods to exchange for the produce of the Spice Islands. It was in the year 1612 that the Company established their first little factory at Surat; and subsequently other small establishments were formed along the western coast of the peninsula, Surat holding control over them all. By degrees, through their activity and perseverance, aided by the judicious choice of their officers and other servants, they succeeded in establishing factories and erecting forts in the islands of Java, Amboyna, and Banda.

The Dutch were naturally jealous of these encroachments upon what (after the expulsion of the Portuguese) they considered their peculiar ground; and they resorted to intrigue and violence to expel the intruders, but in vain. British constancy and valour were too much for them. At length a treaty was made (1619) for the occupancy of the Moluccas, Amboyna, and Banda, by the Companies of the two nations in common; and most scandalously did the Dutch requite the confidence of the English in making it. The plunder and massacre of Amboyna, which occurred in 1623, fix indelible disgrace on the Dutch name, as well as upon the feeble Government of James I., which suffered the atrocity to pass unavenged.

Shortly after this disastrous event, the Company obtained permission from the Shah Jehan to make a new settlement at Hooghly; and the ground was obtained from a native Prince on which Fort St. George and the town of Madras were founded. This settlement rapidly increased, the natives flocking to it as the best place for pursuing trade and putting in security the wealth they derived from it, which they could not always enjoy under their own Princes and Chiefs.

During the troublous times of Charles I. the affairs of the Company continued to languish; but they partially revived during the Commonwealth. Cromwell, indeed, at the close of the war with the Dutch, obtained some concessions in their favour, which, however, were never executed. Charles II. did all he could to destroy the trade and peril the very existence of the Company, now exacting loans from them, now betraying their interests to the Dutch for a bribe; selling licenses to interlopers to compete with them in their trade; and, finally, buying up their stock of peppers with bonds which were never paid, and selling it for cash which he put in his pocket. Was it to be wondered at that the Company was gradually reduced to the very brink of ruin? In the midst of all which their factory at Surat was more than once attacked and plundered by the forces of the Maratta power. The only circumstance which saved it in this period of their career was the decision in 1661 of the Duke of York, then Duke of Gloucester, to the Company by Charles II.: the former his Majesty had received as part of the portion of his wife, the Infanta of Portugal, and, from its position on the west coast of India, it immediately became an important station.

But the Company's importance was not confined to the commercial history of the Company; it was the origin of the Company, and the commencement of the British rule in India, and the first step towards the establishment of the British Empire in India.

In the course of the next century, the Company's power was further extended, and obtained, amongst the rest that of Tergigum, on the Carnatic, where the Company had a fortified station in 1684; and in 1693 the application of a little military aid secured the grants of Aurangzeb, who was the Viceroy in Bengal, to grant them the villages of Calcutta, Chuttannuttee, and Govindpoor, which lay contiguous to each other, with judicial power over the inhabitants; which may be considered as the first sovereignty that they enjoyed in India.

II. BRITISH PROGRESS DOWN TO 1765.

FIRST INTERFERENCE IN AFFAIRS OF NATIVE POWERS.—FORMATION OF A SECOND COMPANY.—UNION OF THE TWO COMPANIES.—RIVALRY WITH THE FRENCH IN INDIA.—IMPORTANT CONQUESTS.—HORRORS OF THE BLACK HOLE OF CALCUTTA.—BRITISH EMPIRE IN INDIA ESTABLISHED AT PLASSY, 1757.

The East India Company, whose original charter was granted by Elizabeth, had its privileges confirmed by each succeeding Monarch, except Charles I. In the 7th of James I. they were erected into a perpetual body politic, and charters of confirmation were granted in 1661 and 1687 by Charles II. and James II., each time, however, under a proviso that upon three years' notice it should be in the power of the Crown to rescind them. By the former of these renewed charters the important powers were conceded to the local agents of the Company to make peace and war with any Prince or people, not being Christians, to build forts and maintain armies, and to seize and send home as prisoners all Englishmen without license in their dominions, and also that of administering justice. Such was the flourishing state of the Company's affairs in 1680, and during some years afterwards, that the prices of their Stock rose to 300 per cent, and the dividends were proportional. About this period, however, the system of interference in the relations of the native Powers commenced, which soon engrossed the attention and swallowed up the resources of the Company. Abandoning their former simply defensive attitude, an expedition of ten armed ships and ten companies of soldiers was sent to the Ganges in 1686 to levy war against the Great Mogul, which was unfortunate in its results, and led to our being temporarily driven from all our settlements in Bengal; whilst Surat was seized, and Bombay surrounded by a hostile fleet. The aspect of the Company's affairs was now sensibly changed. They were involved in great embarrassments, and their Stock was greatly sunk in value. This was the signal for their numerous enemies at home to combine for the destruction of their privileges. There were several causes which tended to excite animosity against them. Private adventurers had been sent out to India; their ships had been taken by the Company, and their crews tried at Bombay; and, though the execution was stayed till the King's pleasure should be known, they were condemned to death. In the midst of great public excitement and angry crimination, the subject was brought before Parliament, and in 1692 the House of Commons carried an address to the King, praying him "to dissolve the East India Company, according to the powers reserved in their charter, and to constitute another East India Company, for the better preserving of the East India trade to this kingdom, in such a manner as his Majesty in his Royal wisdom should think fit." The Company endeavoured to forestall this hostility by a plentiful use of bribery; and in the course of the year 1692 they expended £90,000 in this way. By their influence in the Privy Council they obtained a confirmation of their charter for twenty-five years, their capital being made a million and a half, or very nearly double what it had been before. But the opponents of the monopoly in Parliament continued firm; protested against the addition of new subscriptions to what they termed the "imaginary Stock" of the Company, and passed a resolution (Oct., 1693) "that all the subjects of England had an equal right to trade to the East Indies unless prohibited by Act of Parliament." At length, after a protracted struggle, marked by unblushing intrigue on the part of the rival factions, an Act of Parliament was passed (1698) establishing a new East India Company, with a capital of two millions, the whole of which was to be lent to the Crown at eight per cent interest. The old Company received three years' notice of dissolution, but its fate was averted through the interest of its friends in Parliament; and in 1699 an Act was passed to prolong its existence for twenty-one years, as established by its charter.

A ruinous competition, attended by the usual appliances of intrigue and corruption, was now carried on between the two Companies. In 1700 the King advised them to unite; but it was not until 1702 that a sort of union was formed, which, however, was anything but cordial. In 1708, in consideration of a further loan to the Government of £1,200,000 without interest, in addition to the former loan of £2,000,000 at eight per cent, making a total of £3,200,000 at five per cent, a new and more favourable bill was obtained from Parliament, extending the privileges of "the United East India Company" till the year 1725, and empowering them to raise or call in to the extent of £1,500,000. Their interests being thus consolidated and secured, their operations were renewed in earnest, and carried on with vigour and success. For more than thirty years their trade continued to increase, and their establishments also. Surat had been given up to please the Mogul; but besides Bombay they had settlements on the coasts of Concan, Canara, Malabar, and Travancore, on the west; and at Madras, Calcutta, and other points, on the east. They also obtained permission to carry on trade, duty free, through the provinces, and to have their debtors given up to them; favoured by which facilities their coasting trade on the Ganges greatly increased. Their request to be allowed to purchase thirty-seven towns round Calcutta was, however, refused. The local authority of the Company by their delegates in India was strengthened, and extended to apply to their fellow-countrymen, by a charter granted in 1726, by which they were permitted to establish a Mayor's Court at each of the three Presidencies, with power to decide in civil cases of every description. From this Court an appeal lay to the President and Council, who were likewise vested with authority to hold quarter sessions for the exercise of penal jurisdiction; whilst a separate Court of Requests was instituted for adjudication upon claims of small amount.

In 1730 a determined opposition was made by the advocates of Free-trade to the renewal of the charter of monopoly. It was proposed that the Company should be left in possession of their territories and forts, but the trade thrown open to the commerce of England generally, upon payment of a duty of one per cent on goods exported, and five per cent on goods imported. The advocates of this proposal also expressed their readiness to supply the King's Government with a loan upon very favourable terms. But, in spite of these suggestions, the charter was renewed and extended till 1766, the Company consenting to conciliate the public feeling by reducing the rate of interest on their debt from five to four per cent, and making besides an annual contribution to the State of £200,000. In 1744 the duration of the charter was again extended till three years after Lady-day, 1750, in consideration of a further loan of £1,000,000 at three per cent, which the Government, embarrassed by an expensive war, stood in urgent need of.

Concurrently with the remarkable increase in wealth and resources of this purely commercial body, the dismemberment of the Mogul power, dating from the death of Aurangzeb in 1707, was rapidly going on. The irruptions of the famous Koulis Khan in 1738 completed its subversion. The great officers and tributary Princes, one by one, asserted an independent authority; every year saw insurrections and revolutions in some or other subordinate State, and a general disorganisation ensued. In the midst of these troubles the masses of the population, persecuted on all sides, and denied protection by their native rulers, naturally sought it from the only Power which seemed capable of affording it: they had now a much stronger aversion to the Mussulmans than to the European Christians; they showed a marked preference for our rule and protection; and at Bombay, Fort St. David, Calcutta, and every other establishment where we could protect them, they flocked to trade with us, and to live with us. Even many of the Mussulmans when oppressed at home took refuge in our settlements. Thus the interposition of British influence in the internal affairs of the East became a matter of unavoidable necessity, and the British rule in India was established.

We must now trace our steps a little further, to take a view of our progress for wealth and power in India, whose operations were limited to what our nature and resources allowed in a remarkably modest (but almost unexampled) manner, and a more important journeyment to the East and a more extensive trade in the early part of the reign of Louis XIV., established a French East India Company in 1664. This Company had its principal settlements at Pondicherry, and Chanderagore, and Bombay, a few miles from Calcutta; but owing to various dissensions, and the failure of the French to establish a permanent trade, it was dissolved in 1674, and its territories were restored to the British.

But the French Company was not the only one that was established, and the French Government, in 1763, after the peace of Paris, led to the establishment of a new French Company, which was to have a monopoly of the trade to the East Indies.

In this year the validity of the Company's charter was brought to issue by the prosecution of one Sandys for trading to the East without their licence. Judgment was given in favour of the Company, not, however, without suspicion of corrupt inducement.

On the breaking out of the war of the Austrian succession, in which the Governments of France and England took opposite sides, the struggle became a national one; and the ambitious project was started, under M. Duplex, the Governor of Pondicherry, to exclude the British altogether from India, and, by a factitious creation of Soubadars and Nawabs under French authority, to destroy whatever remained of the power of the Moguls, and reduce the whole Asiatic peninsula to subjection to the Crown of France. Hostilities were commenced in the Carnatic between the French and English, not as principals, but as auxiliaries to the rival claimants to that territory, the French supporting Chunda Sahib, and the English Mahomed Ali.

It is not necessary at this time to go over the details of the wars and intrigues which marked this struggle: their individuality and importance have been swept away in the stupendous current of later events. Suffice it to say that this contest first called forth the military genius of Clive, who exchanged the pen for the sword, in obedience to the urgent requirements of his country; and that in the end the policy of the French was completely defeated, their protégé, Chunda Sahib, being made prisoner and put to death by the Rajah of Tanjore, whilst our ally, Mahomed Ali, remained undisputed Nawab of the Carnatic. In 1764 Duplex was recalled, and a conditional treaty registered and signed on behalf of the two Companies, by which they agreed to renounce all Oriental government and dignity, never to interfere in any disputes which might arise between the Princes of the country, and to deliver up all places, except certain, which were named, to the Government of Hindostan. Before, however, this treaty received the sanction of the two Companies in Europe, the breaking out of the Seven Years' War led to a renewal of hostilities.

The war that followed in the Carnatic had more the character of a European war than the former; and, though both parties mixed in the intrigues of the native Princes, it was a regular contest between the French and English as to who should be masters of the country. Notwithstanding that the French at first were superior in force, they were unsuccessful under their new commander, Lally, who made himself hated by the people by his marauding proceedings; finishing by losing all their towns and forts; so that they were virtually driven out of the country.

On the capture of Masulipatam, in March, 1759, that place, and eight neighbouring districts, as well as the jurisdiction over the territory of Nizampatam, with the districts of Cadover and Wazalmannar, were granted to the English without the reserve of fine or military service. The whole territory thus ceded extended eighty miles along the coast and twenty inland, and the revenue was estimated at 400,000 rupees a year.

In January, 1761, Pondicherry was taken from the French, and, by the beginning of April following, they had not a single military post in all India.

It may be interesting to state that it was during these struggles that native troops were first employed by European Powers. The French raised the first corps of sepoys. Our first corps was raised by Mr. Haliburton, in 1746, during the siege of Madras by Labourdonnais. Another of the earlier services in which these troops were employed was under Clive, at the defence of Arcot. They were remarkable for their attachment to their leaders and their devotion to the English flag, as well as for their orderly conduct on marches, and their steadiness in action. At this time they were chiefly under the command of native officers.

It was whilst the principal struggle was being carried on in the Carnatic that a reverse took place in another part, attended by distressing circumstances, which, however, eventually led to most important results. In June, 1756, Suraja Dowla, Soubadar of the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, whose hatred for the English was intense and unrelenting, made a sudden descent upon Calcutta, which, being poorly defended, at once fell into his hands. The garrison, contrary to the conditions of their surrender, were treated with great inhumanity—crowded into the notorious "black hole," where one hundred and twenty-three out of one hundred and forty-six perished during one sultry night. The genius and firmness of Clive, however, came to the rescue of the unfortunate city, and Suraja Dowla, attacked in his camp, was compelled to sue for peace, offering most advantageous terms. But faith was not to be placed in him, the more so as there was good reason to believe that he was acting in concert with the French to drive the English entirely out of India. Under these circumstances the deposition of Suraja Dowla from his throne was resolved upon, and Meer Jaffer, the Paymaster of his forces, and a traitor, was selected to supplant him, he promising to pay largely for the honour. On the 23rd June, 1757, took place the memorable battle of Plassey, in which Clive, with 2600 men, 1400 of whom were sepoys, aided by the treachery of Meer Jaffer in withdrawing the division under his command, completely routed the army of Suraja Dowla, amounting to 50,000 men, and established Meer Jaffer on the musnud; and thus laid the first foundation of that political supremacy in India which ever since has been the subject of so much uneasy and bitter contention in Europe.

It was not long before Meer Jaffer, with the gratitude usual in Orientals, entered into a conspiracy with the Dutch to attack us at Calcutta, but the assailants were signally defeated (1759) by Captain Forde, acting under Clive. Meer Jaffer was soon afterwards deposed, and his son-in-law, Meer Cossim, created Nawab in his stead, who, failing to fulfil all that was expected of him in the way of pay and reward, and conspiring against our rule, was in turn dismissed, when Meer Jaffer was again restored, with little more than a nominal authority, and despoiled of half his revenues. When the latter died of a broken heart, in 1765, the Company's Government put up a new puppet Nawab (Nujab ad Dowla) in his place; taking into their own hands, however, the whole military and civil control, together with the revenues of the soubadary, subject to an annual pension to his Highness of fifty-three lacs of rupees.

The Nawab of Oude, who, as Vizier of the Empire, had an intermediate authority over all these districts, was next to be dealt with. He had committed the offence of harbouring Meer Cossim; and, pursued by our victorious troops, was quickly reduced to abject helplessness. He was retained, however, in part of his dominions, part being handed over to the Emperor, Shah Alum, who, in return, granted to the Company the dewanne or collection of the revenues of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, estimated by Lord Clive at £1,700,000 per annum, and confirmed them in the possession of all the territories which they held within the limits of the empire—now merely a nominal one—of the Moguls. This important document, which conferred sovereign power upon the Company, was dated the 12th of August, 1765.

By the Treaty of Paris (1763) a restitution of conquests was made to the French; and thus they were put in a position to renew their damaging policy of rivalry and interference; when a new war broke out between England and France, in reference to the American struggle for independence.

III.—FURTHER CONQUESTS.—1765—1784.

GOVERNMENT OF WARREN HASTINGS.—HIS GRASPING AND SQUEEZING POLICY.—THE ROHILLA WAR.—WAR WITH HYDER ALI AND TIPPOO SAIB.—TEMPORARILY ACCOMMODATED.—SUMMARY OF POWERS, AND TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS IN INDIA, IN 1784.

Interference in territorial arrangements, both with a view to the acquisition of land and of the plunder which wars of conquest always afford, had now become a regular business with the representatives of the Company in India, contrary very generally to the wishes of the Directors in England, who, with occasional exceptions, constantly preached a more reserved and pacific policy. But the temptation of plunder and official power was too great to be restrained by the supreme authority at so great a distance from the scene of action. Whilst, however, upon abstract principles of justice or policy, a war might be deemed to contain or deplore many acts done in the name of the Company in these respects, looking dispassionately at the circumstances, we shall be compelled to admit that most of them were forced upon them by circumstances, and hardly to be avoided, consistently with the notion of their holding a strong and permanent position in India. It was no fault in the Company that they had to live with sovereign sway over immense territories, but it was the fault of the Imperial Government that allowed these acquisitions to branch and grow to the extent they did without taking precautions to ensure their proper administration in the name and on behalf of the empire to which constitutionally they pertained.

It is easy to see how, even in the case of ordinary landed property, every individual acquisition renders another desirable in

order to connect it with the main estate, or to round off a boundary. Accordingly, after our acquisitions in the neighbourhood of Madras and Calcutta were secured, Clive saw the propriety of connecting the Company's possessions on the east coast by procuring from the Emperor Shah Alum a grant of the northern Circars. The coercion was made; but, being disputed by the Nizam, himself an usurper, who claimed these provinces as part of the Deccan, the Company consented to hold them of him as tributaries; at the same time agreeing to assist the Nizam when called upon with a body of troops. It was in consequence of this last imprudent condition that before very long the Company were led into the war with Hyder Ali, of Mysore, another usurper, which for many years drained their resources to the very dregs, and more than once imperilled the very existence of the presidency of Madras. Upon the revival of the war between France and England, and the restoration to the former of her Indian possessions, the old rivalry of the two Christian nations was renewed with increased animosity, the French, of course, siding with Hyder Ali. At length, in April, 1769, when a descent upon Madras by the latter was imminent, a treaty of peace was signed with him, by which a mutual restitution of conquests was made, with the addition of a stipulation for mutual assistance in defensive wars. The impolicy of this condition was very soon apparent, though the Company's servants did not suffer it to incommode them. The Peishwa of the Mahrattas invaded Mysore, committing horrible devastations and cruelties. Hyder Ali called for the promised aid, but he was refused, on the plea that this was not a defensive war, he having brought it upon himself by making preparations for molesting the Peishwa in his dominions. Hyder then offered money—bribes—but in vain. On the other hand, the Peishwa of the Mahrattas also courted our alliance, but was rejected. In the end the Peishwa and Hyder came to a treaty between themselves (1772), by which the former obtained some portion of the Mysore territory.

It is here necessary, however, to say something in reference to circumstances which at this time marked the relations of the Company's servants with the native powers, and tended materially to affect the policy carried on in the Company's name. It would be a mistake to suppose that the interests of the latter were the only, or indeed the principal, object held in view by its servants; the amount of private bribery and jobbing was enormous, and no powers at home could control it. The presents that were received by the Company's servants during the seven years preceding 1764, are wholly unparalleled in the annals of bribery. Clive, besides nearly a million in cash, was gratified with the jaghire, or rental of the lands occupied by the Company round Calcutta, which amounted to £30,000 a year (the reversion of this jaghire in perpetuity was ceded to the Company in 1765). Besides all this, about six millions sterling were divided amongst the rest; two-thirds of which were divided amongst twenty-four persons. These figures only refer to what was proved or admitted; what may have been done besides it is impossible to calculate.

Warren Hastings was now Governor-General of India (under the new Regulation Act of 1769), by whom the territorial and pecuniary interests of the Company were pushed with greater zeal than ever. How unscrupulously he drained the land, and persecuted the native Princes and native sepoys so long as there was anything to be got out of them, will appear in a subsequent chapter. His excuse was that money was wanted to carry on the Government; and money he was determined to have, no matter how, or from whom. Even his apologist, Mr. Macfarlane, says, "Warm as is my admiration for the character of Warren Hastings, with the evidence before me I cannot doubt that he occasionally put some burdens upon his conscience to procure the sinews of war."

Amongst the first to experience the "squeeze" process of the white oppressor were the chiefs of Rohilcud, a province to the north of Oude; and shallow indeed was the pretence upon which it was done. The Rohillas, on being attacked by the Mahrattas, applied to the Nawab of Oude for assistance, for which they undertook to pay forty lacs of rupees. The Nawab of Oude, being in alliance with the Company, promised to give the latter half the money in return for their co-operation. The assistance contracted for does not appear to have been really wanted; nor, so far as the King of Oude was concerned, was it rendered. The Company, however, dispatched a force to the assistance of their ally, the Nawab, in whose safety they were deeply interested, and provided efficiently against the capture of Allahabad and Corah, which, though they properly belonged to the Emperor, they sold to the Nawab of Oude for fifty lacs of rupees. They also dispatched a force under Sir H. Baker to the further assistance of the Nawab; and for some time the allies occupied one bank of the river, whilst the Mahrattas, unwilling to bring matters to a crisis, remained encamped on the other; but the latter eventually took their departure without making any further manifestations. The forty lacs of rupees were nevertheless demanded of the Rohillas, and the claim being resisted, was made the pretence for putting in execution a project the Nawab of Oude had long entertained of possessing himself of their territory. Having communicated this project, in the course of an interview, to Governor Hastings, the latter immediately consented to it, and covenanted to supply the necessary troops to make the seizure for the consideration of forty lacs of rupees. In the spring of 1774 Colonel Champion, in command of three brigades of troops, defeated the Rohillas in a sanguinary battle, and their territory was handed over to the ruthless invader. Never was victory more abused by the victor, nor defeat followed by more fatal consequences to the vanquished. Whole tribes were put to the sword, for the Vizier, as cruel as he was cowardly, spared neither sex nor age; indeed, it was only by taking shelter in the woods, or abandoning their country altogether, that any individual bearing the Rohilla name escaped.

It is but justice to the East India Company to state that the Rohilla war was distinctly condemned by them "as contrary to the express and repeated orders of the Court, and inconsistent with the principles both of policy and justice." Hastings, in his defence at his memorable impeachment, distinctly justified his conduct upon the ground of the plunder obtained by it—"the acquisition of this sum to the Company, and of so much specie added to the exhausted currency of our provinces;" and also that it gave employment to the troops, and eased the Company of a considerable part of their expense. He observed that "such was his idea of the Company's distress at home, added to his knowledge of their wants abroad, that he should have been glad of any occasion to employ their forces, which saved so much of their pay and expenses."

Hyder Ali remained quiet for some years, but he did not forget his old grudge against the English, whom he openly charged with breach of faith, and to whose neutrality he owed the loss of a portion of his dominions. In 1780 hostilities were renewed by him, in alliance with the French, to which the Dutch were afterwards joined, and we suffered some severe disasters, which Sir Eyre Coote partially retrieved. Hyder, dying in 1782, was succeeded by his son, Tipoo Saib, who carried on the war with vigour and relentless cruelty, until, losing the co-operation of the French, in consequence of the peace of Versailles (1783), and apprehending hostilities from the Mahrattas, he made peace in 1784, upon the principle of a simple restitution of conquests. By this procedure the Company abandoned to the tender mercies of the "Tiger"—such is the translation of the name of this tyrant—the wretched Hindoos of Coorg, Channar, and Mysore, whom it had drawn into its alliance; but the state of our political relations in Europe, and the impoverished condition of the Company, left them no alternative but to adopt any terms which might even temporarily relieve them from the cost and cares of war.

By the Treaty of Versailles (1783) the city of Pondicherry, with other possessions in India, was again restored to the French, accompanied by some additional territory. In the course of this war the Dutch were driven by us out of all their possessions, both on the continent and in Ceylon, and other parts. By the treaty of peace signed with them in 1782, all their conquests were restored to them, with the exception of Nisapattam, on the coast of Cochin, which we retained.

Before proceeding further we will now take a review of the divisions of territory and the principal provinces in India at this period (1784), which is the commencement of a new and important era:—

I. The British had Bengal: part of Behar; the Benares district of Allahabad; part of Orissa, the Circars, with the exception of Guntoor, south of the Krishna; the Jaghire of the Circars, about 100 miles along the coast and fifty miles inland; and Bombay, Salsette, and the other small islands in Bombay harbour.

II. The Mahrattas had a most extensive territory in the centre of India, stretching from near Delhi to the Krishna, and from the Bay of Bengal to the Arabian Sea, along the line of the Nerbudda. The provinces then occupied by the Mahrattas were the following: the principal part of Orissa, Malwa, Candeish, Bejapoor, the greater part of Ajmeer, and Gujerat, and portions of Dowlatabad, Allahabad, and Agra. The whole of these extensive dominions were not however under one chief. There were two principal divisions, the east and the west; and these, especially the west, were divided into smaller states. The Bhonsla family of Nagpore, who had established themselves upon the ruins of the Gond Rajah, were the chiefs of the Eastern Mahrattas;

they had established themselves there in 1733; their people were not wholly Mahrattas, but consisted of Gonds and other wild mountain races; and they had joined their neighbour the Nizam, so late as 1763, in sacking Poonah, the original capital of the Mahrattas.

The Western Mahrattas professed to be united under the Rajah of Poonah, the representative of Savajee, who had first consolidated the Mahratta power during the reign of Anrungszebe, and whom they styled the Peishwa, or leader. The principal chiefs under the Peishwa were Scindia, Holcar, Futte Sing, and Guicowar, the first being Sovereign from the confines of Berar to Agra, and the rest holding the remainder of the country from Agra to the dominions of the Peishwa. The titles of these Mahratta chiefs were mostly family names, and their allegiance to the Peishwa, when not their interest, was but nominal. The Rajpoot Princes of Ajmeer were at that time tributary to the Mahrattas, who, indeed, levied *chout* over a great part of India, and did not much heed what portion of it they plundered.

III. The Nizam (Nizam, though it originally meant the "putter in order," had come to be a family name) possessed the west part of Berar, the south of Dowlatabad, the whole of Hyderabad, or Golconda, and the Guntoor Circar, south of the Krishna.

IV. The Nawab of Carnatic (the Company's Nawab) possessed the whole low, or Payeeenghaat country, from the Guntoor Circar to Cape Comorin, with the exception of the Jaghire of the Company.

V. The Sultan of Mysore, Tipoo, held the whole country from the Eastern Ghauts to the sea on the west, from Travancore on the south, to as far north as Bajapoor.

VI. The Nawab of Oude held that province under the control of the British, which had been extended westward into the Doab, within forty miles of Delhi.

VII. The Sikhs held the west part of Delhi, Lahore, and Mooltan; they were detached bands, but there was a sort of general leader in the Sikh of Lahore.

Such were the principal powers of India in 1784, among which the Mogul does not appear; the fact is that he was at that time the prisoner of Scindia, the Mahratta. There were a few minor Rajahs in remote places, but they were of too little consequence for having any influence upon the general politics of the country. Of the native Powers that have been mentioned, the Mahrattas had the most extended territory, and the one best situated for enabling them to annoy all the other Powers; but they were not united. Tipoo was the strongest; and, though his country did not contain quite so many forts impenetrable to eastern warfare as that of the Peishwa, its natural boundaries were stronger against a regular army. Such were the relations of the Indian provinces when Lord Cornwallis arrived in the country; and before he was called to take any part in a new war, he was allowed about four years to consider of and arrange his plans for the Government of Bengal.

IV. AFFAIRS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.—1769-84.

BEGINNING OF FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.—RECKLESS DIVIDENDS.—LEGISLATIVE INTERFERENCE.—THE REGULATION ACT OF 1769.—HORRIBLE SUFFERINGS OF THE NATIVE POPULATION IN THE COMPANY'S NEW POSSESSIONS.—PITT'S INDIA GOVERNMENT ACT, 1784.

Whilst the East India Company were thus acquiring territorial possessions, combined with sovereign powers and enormous revenues, their condition as a commercial body was by no means so prosperous as these acquisitions might lead the superficial observer to imagine. When it is considered that, from the simple transactions of trade with which the Company commenced a few years ago, they had extended their business to war and conquest and territorial management, and this with a very inadequate capital, we shall not be surprised at the difficulties in which we soon find them involved. What hastened their ruin, for at one time they were in a state of ruin and bankruptcy, was the indiscreet greediness of the proprietary of the Company, who, in spite of the urgent remonstrance of the Directors, insisted on declaring a high dividend; in 1767 one of 12½ per cent being resolved on, which was higher than any that had been paid before. Just at this time the Company were applying to Government for a renewal of their charter, and the extraordinary position of their affairs naturally challenged a serious investigation, in the result of which Parliament asserted its supreme rights over the Company and its possessions in a manner which could not be misunderstood. In the first place, it was without hesitation asserted that a commercial or other joint-stock company could not legally acquire territorial rights, and that the revenues annexed to such rights appertained solely to the Crown. This objection, however, was not further pressed at the moment; but a compromise was come to which almost involved an admission of the principle by the Company; it being enacted that, in consideration of their being permitted to enjoy the territorial revenues of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, they should for two years pay annually into the Exchequer a sum of £400,000; the renewal of the charter being granted for the same period. The announcement of a dividend so enormous as 12½ per cent was considered to involve possible injury to the public, by raising the prices of Stock to a point which the real state of the concern would not warrant, and so leading to a renewal of the wild gambling and ruin which had attended the South-Sea mania; and, accordingly, an Act was passed with great rapidity rescinding the late resolution of the General Court making this dividend, and confining the dividends of the Company to 10 per cent during the continuance of the agreement made with the Government. In 1769 the charter was again renewed for five years, when the conditions last agreed upon were partially modified. The Company were allowed to increase their dividend to 12½ per cent, provided they did not in any one year increase it beyond 1 per cent. On the other hand, should the dividend be reduced below the then standard of 10 per cent, the stipulated payment to the public should be proportionally diminished, and, if it should sink to 6 per cent, the payment to the public should wholly cease.

But, even whilst the Government and Legislature of the country were placing restrictions upon the disposal of the supposed enormous wealth of the East India Company, the aspect of their affairs suffered a serious change. The brilliant prospect exhibited in 1765 was overcast; the accounts from that country presented nothing but rapine, tyranny, and misery; while the finances of the Company seemed irreparably damaged, and their trade almost stagnant.

It was the war with Hyder Ali which laid the ground for this ruinous crisis. The presidency of Madras, with whom it lay, was soon unable to carry it on by its own resources, and was obliged to draw upon the Court at Calcutta, a circumstance which was attended by serious loss in the exchanges; added to which, for want of specie, the usual investments from Madras to China could no longer be made, and the labours of the manufacturers were suspended. Great alarm was excited in England when these facts became known, and angry disputes took place at the India House without at all mending matters. India Stock fell in a few days 60 per cent. But, rightly to understand the position of affairs at this crisis, it becomes necessary to examine the conduct pursued by the Company and their servants in regard to their newly-acquired possessions. The first object of the Company under the present policy was to obtain a revenue from the land, as a means of making a profit upon the general stock, rather than depend any longer upon the profits of commercial transactions. And this policy was no new principle with some of the more ambitious of the prince-merchants of Leadenhall-street. As early as 1689, in a despatch from London, the Directors said:—"The increase of our revenue is the subject of our care as much as our trade; it is that must maintain our force, when twenty accidents may interrupt our trade; it is that must make us a nation in India; without that we are but as a great number of interlopers, united by his Majesty's Royal charter, fit only to trade when nobody of power thinks it their interest to prevent us; and upon this account it is that the wise Dutch, in their general advices which we have seen, write ten paragraphs concerning their Government, their civil and military policy, warfare, and increase of their revenue, for one paragraph that they write concerning trade."

With that project in view, the important territorial acquisitions secured in the course of events, described in the last section, were received with exultation and joy by the Company, who saw in it the fulfilment of a long-cherished hope of deriving a large income independently of the cares and risks of trade. Upon this subject, however, it has been remarked that, upon every principle of political economy, they might well doubt the possibility of deriving an income, during a series of years, from the revenues of a distant territory, unless they took it in the shape of plunder, or the subversion of good government and the ruin of the people. And yet they made the attempt; and, without the slightest regard for the promotion of native industry, or



THE RUTT JATHRA, A HINDOO FESTIVAL HELD AT JUGGERNAUTH, IN ORISSA. FROM A NATIVE DRAWING



A SWINGING FESTIVAL IN INDIA

the natural resources of the country, they set about the collection of the revenue with vigour, reckless of the cruel means by which it might be obtained, or the permanent ruin which the temporary excessive drain might inflict upon the very sources from which all income must spring. They began by farming out the collection by the year to native collectors, who screwed up the amount to a higher rate than it had been even under Aurangzeb. The Company was omnipotent; and, the collector either being Judge or having control over the Judge, the people found no mercy in the first instance, and could obtain no justice on appeal. Whole villages were deserted, and the people whom this oppression had driven from their land took up their abodes in the jungles, whence they sallied forth in gangs as dacoits or robbers, or they wandered into remote parts, and joined the Mahrattas and other lawless and predatory tribes. To add to the calamity, a heavy famine in 1770 carried off nearly one-third of the population; but the impost being fixed upon the land, and rigorously insisted upon, when one man out of three was starved, the remaining two had to pay his contribution to the revenue as well as their own, and it was exacted to the uttermost farthing. The Company, finding difficulty in the collection, in the face of this horrible misery, next adopted the plan of appointing servants of their own to reside in the provinces and superintend the collection, and their reports gave an appalling account of the extortions and oppressions practised, from the great zemindar down to the humble ryot. Next a plan of letting upon a five years' lease was tried, but it only made matters worse. The lands being put up to the highest bidder, reckless adventurers came forward and dispossessed the former occupiers; but these generally themselves failed after the first year of paying the rentals for which they had stipulated, and applied to be relieved from their tenures. The whole revenue of something less than three millions was soon half in arrear, without any hope of the balance being ever recovered. The ancient proprietors were now invited back, and the lands let to them at from year to year, but still the country continued to decline.

Moreover it was discovered that bidders had been found for little more than two-fifths of the best lands, and that the most beneficial of these were held in different names by officers of the Company, and by Government agents acting clandestinely for Europeans. The remainder of the lands in the immediate tenure of the Government fell under the care of collectors, who oppressed the people, and accounted in the most dishonourable manner to their employers.

But this was not all. The head officials of the Company, intent only upon their own aggrandisement, and far removed from the authority of the Home Government—which, even if much nearer, had not the necessary powers to enforce obedience and respect—indulged in the most flagitious proceedings for their private gain with perfect impunity. The enormous bribes received by the Company's servants, and too often collected in the shape of black mail from native Princes, have been already alluded to.* Not content with these perquisites, they carried on an enormous inland trade on their own accounts, equally to the prejudice of the interests of the Company and the well-being of the wretched native, who, both in buying and selling, had to submit to any terms the Governmental traders chose to dictate. In prospect of the horrible famine of 1770 some of their number bought up all the rice in the country, which they afterwards doled out at a profit of 1000 per cent. But the most audacious exaction was that under the monopoly established by the Council of Calcutta (at the suggestion of Clive) in the important articles of consumption, salt, betanut, and tobacco, the proceeds of which were to be divided amongst the members of the Council and the higher civil and military servants of the Company, as an increase to their regular salaries. The Directors protested for a long time in vain against these enormities, which they were powerless to redress.

The enjoyment of these monopolies "continued, in spite of a peremptory condemnation of the whole system; because, forsooth, the home Court could not be aware, when such prohibition was penned, of the real state of the provinces. It is true that Clive presented a minute to the Select Committee, in which he gave it as his opinion that a Governor should be no party to commercial speculations; and it was declared, in consequence, that he should resign his shares, receiving in lieu of them a commission of one and one-eighth per cent upon the revenues. But the practice of trading in salt, betanut, and tobacco, for the exclusive benefit of the favoured few, was continued in spite of more than one positive prohibition. At last, however, there arrived a despatch, dated the 17th of May, 1766, so peremptory and so decisive that its contents could no longer be disregarded. The Committee, therefore, after resolving that the monopoly should continue only till the shareholders could balance their accounts, decreed its abolition; and on the 14th of September, 1768, the society was formally dissolved."

Whilst malversation was going on at this enormous rate, the Company still, with thoughtless prodigality, plunged into unlimited expense. They disbursed for fortifications alone nearly four millions sterling; and, although incapable of meeting their existing engagements, still continued declaring very high dividends.

It was under these circumstances that the Company, driven by their necessities, found themselves with no other alternative but to apply to the Minister of the day (Lord North) for a loan, which his Lordship met by coldly referring them to Parliament. At the opening of the Session, November, 1772, the King's speech especially directed the attention of the Legislature to the difficulties under which the Company appeared to labour. The consequence was a loan of £1,400,000, saddled with conditions restricting the dividends of the Company to 6 per cent, except under certain circumstances, and the permission to export tea to America duty free. In the same Session was passed an Act for regulating the Company's affairs as well in India as in England, the principal provisions of which were as follows:—The Court of Directors to be elected for four years, six members annually, but none to hold their seats longer than four years; the qualifications for voting at the election of Directors to be the possession of £1000 worth of stock, instead of £500 worth; and no person to vote until he had possessed his stock for twelve months. The jurisdiction of the Mayor's Court at Calcutta was restricted to small mercantile causes, to which alone it extended before the territorial acquisitions; and a new Court was established, consisting of a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges appointed by the Crown. The Governor, Councillors, and Judges were prohibited from taking part in commercial pursuits and profits; and all persons in the service either of the King or the Company prohibited from receiving presents from native Nawabs, Rajahs, Ministers, agents, or others. Finally, a superior authority was given to the Presidency of Bengal over the other presidencies in India.† It was in vain that the Company protested against these conditions as an interference with their positive chartered rights; their necessities would not enable them to assert an independent position, and the principle of a Parliamentary control over their affairs was firmly established.

A fact may now be stated which curiously illustrates the condition of the company under its new policy. From the different circumstances which took place at the bar of the House of Commons (1772), it appeared in evidence that the annual expenditure of the civil and military establishments in Bengal had risen since the year 1765 from £700,000 to £1,700,000; that, including the £400,000 paid annually under the arrangement of 1767, the whole sum received by the Government in customs and duties from the Company, at an average calculation of the last five years, amounted to little less than £2,000,000; that during the same time the dividends of the Company amounted not in the aggregate to £1,000,000 above the rate of six per cent upon their capital, which was the lowest trading dividend that had ever been made. It appeared, further, that the mercantile profits of the Company during this period amounted on the average to £164,000 annually, which would have afforded a dividend of 12½ per cent. From which it results that the Company, so far from receiving any advantage from her territorial acquisitions, was a loser in proportion to the difference the low dividends actually made, and a dividend of 12½ per cent.

As has been already stated, Warren Hastings was the first Governor-General appointed under the new Regulation Act. The chief events

* A report presented from a Select Committee on Indian affairs, sitting about this period, contained heavy charges against individuals in very exalted stations; and against Lord Clive in particular, for receiving bribes and perquisites on various occasions. General Burgoyne, the chairman of the Committee, concluded the report with moving—"1. That all acquisitions made under the influence of a military force, or by treaty with foreign Princes, do of right belong to the State. 2. That to appropriate acquisitions so made to the private emolument of persons intrusted with any civil or military powers of the State is illegal. 3. That very great sums of money and other valuable property have been acquired in Bengal by persons of this description, and appropriated to their private use." 4. Resolutions passed with unanimity.

† The salaries of the Judges were fixed at £8000 for the Chief Justice, and £6000 a year to each of the Puisne Judges. The Governor-General was allowed £25,000 a year, and the members of the Council £10,000 each.

of his external policy in the ten years of his reign have been already mentioned, but the details of his dealings with the native population, from the Nawab to the ryot, and in which he steadily pursued only one object—namely, the acquisition of money and lands—we have not space to enter upon. These acts, so extraordinary in character, formed the subject of a long inquiry in the House of Commons, followed by an impeachment, from which, after a long and tedious process, he was finally acquitted.

"When I took charge of the government of Bengal, in April, 1772," Warren Hastings boasted, "I found it loaded with debt; in less than two years I saw that debt completely discharged, and a sum in ready cash to the same amount in the public treasuries." But, on the other hand, at what a cost of individual suffering and wrong, and permanent ruin, was this obtained? The "squeezing" process was relentlessly applied to the wretched landholders, the rentals being forced up to the highest possible standard, under a committee of revenue and committee of circuit, armed with despotic powers; whilst, with respect to Nawabs and Rajahs at Bengal, at Patna, at Benares, at Lucknow—wherever, in fact, the Governor-General had a claim, "or could invent one," the most wholesale plundering took place.

But the screw had been put on too tight; relaxation at discretion was absolutely necessary. Mr. Francis, the implacable opponent of Warren Hastings in the Council, in a memorial addressed to Lord North, in 1777, states what follows as the result of the new system of revenue collection adopted by the latter—"The balances and remissions on the settlements of the last five years amount to the enormous sum of two hundred and thirty lacs of sicca rupees. The plain truth is that over-remission and remission play into each other's hands. If the country be exorbitantly taxed the Governor and Council must be trusted with a discretionary power to make remissions;" and he insinuates that, of necessity, great uncertainty must always exist as to the real amount of these remissions.

It is remarkable, notwithstanding the boast of Warren Hastings, just quoted, that the net territorial revenues of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, which, in 1772, were £2,126,776, declined, in 1785, to £2,072,962. In Oude, too, the annual revenue which, in 1765—the date of the treaty with Clive—was estimated at more than three millions, sunk, by 1777, to less than one million and a half. Warren Hastings, himself, towards the close of his administration, in a minute of Council, says of the Vizier-Nawab of Oude:—"Our alliance has proved the extinction of his sovereignty, and the impoverishment of his country and revenues."

But the extent to which the exactions of this merciless man had reduced the Princes and people committed to his charge may be judged of from the statements of Lord Cornwallis, who succeeded him in the government of India, and who, in a despatch, dated August 2, 1789, alludes to the deplorable condition of the native inhabitants in these terms:—"Independently of all other considerations, I assure you that it will be of the utmost importance for promoting the solid interests of the Company that the principal landholders and traders in the interior parts of the country should be restored to such circumstances as to enable them to support their families with decency. I am sorry to be obliged to say that agriculture and internal commerce have been for many years gradually declining; and that at present, excepting the class of shroffs and banians, who reside almost entirely in great towns, the inhabitants of these provinces were advancing hastily to a general state of poverty and wretchedness. In this description I must even include almost every zemindar in the Company's territories." And in a minute of Council, dated Sept. 18, 1789, he states "that one-third of the Company's territories is now a jungle inhabited by wild beasts."

To resume our history of the affairs of the Company in England. By the Act of 1769 the privileges of the Company were to expire at the end of three months' notice from 1780; and as this time approached the Government and the Company were equally on the alert to make the most advantage of their position for the future. Lord North, on the part of the Crown, made no disguise of his disposition to claim the whole of the Company's conquests for the Crown; whilst the Company insisted that they had a right to retain what their own arms and treasure had acquired. In 1770, neither party showing a disposition to come to terms, the difficulty was staved off by passing an Act extending the privileges of the Company for one year beyond the term contemplated by the Act of 1769.

In 1781 a further extension of the charter was granted, till three years' notice after March, 1791; the Company being permitted to pay out of their profits a dividend of 8 per cent on the capital stock, the overplus being divided—three-fourths to the public, and one-fourth to the Company. It was further provided that the Company should submit to the Ministers of the Crown all the despatches they sent to India relative to the revenues and civil and military affairs of their possessions; and that in all matters of peace and war they should be guided by the instructions of the Minister. With these exceptions it was declared that the question of territorial right should remain unaffected by the present arrangement.

In 1783 the Company was again obliged to throw itself upon the consideration of Parliament. They sent in a petition setting forth the low state of their affairs, and their inability to pay the £400,000 a year covenanted to the public exchequer, praying to be relieved from the payments then in arrear, and to be allowed to raise a loan of £200,000; and a bill was afterwards brought in to authorise these propositions. Lord George Cavendish supported the bill as only the branch of a larger plan in contemplation, and in order to answer an exigency which would not admit of delay; and it passed. It was, however, but the prelude to a measure which was to reorganise the affairs of the Company upon a totally new footing.

The first attempt at grappling with this large and important subject was that of Mr. Dundas, who, in April, 1783, brought in a bill for giving the King a power of recall over the principal servants of the Company; and the Governor-General and Council of Bengal a controlling power over the other Presidencies, the Governor-General having a power to act, on his own responsibility, in opposition to the Council itself, and for other matters; but the measure, being viewed with jealousy, was strongly opposed, and eventually withdrawn.

Parliament met again in November, 1783, when the King's speech thus referred to the subject:—"The utmost exertions of their wisdom would be required to maintain and improve the valuable advantages derived from our Indian possessions, and to promote and secure the happiness of the native inhabitants of those provinces." The question was admitted by the leaders on both sides to be one which would brook no longer delay; and on the 18th November Mr. Fox brought in his famous bill, which proposed no less than to take from the directors and proprietors the entire administration, not merely of their territorial but of their commercial affairs, and to vest the management of them in the hands of seven commissioners named in the bill, and to be irremovable by the Crown, except upon an address from either House of Parliament. This bill, by which the charter of the Company was entirely superseded, and an extraordinary power handed over to the Minister of the day, commanding a large Parliamentary majority, was to continue in force for four years—that is, till after the next general election. It was accompanied by another bill making regulations for the government of India. It was vehemently denounced by the Opposition as an attempt to give unlimited power and patronage to "a ravenous coalition." The Company protested against the contemplated confiscation of their property; the city of London also petitioned against the bill, which nevertheless passed the House of Commons on the second reading by a majority of 217 to 103 votes. On its appearance in the House of Lords Earl Temple embraced the first opportunity of "protesting against so infamous a bill, against a stretch of power so truly alarming, and that went near to seize upon the most inestimable part of our Constitution—our chartered rights." Finally, the King himself joined in the opposition to the measure of his own Ministers. He "considered himself duped and deceived," and he gave Earl Temple a card containing this extraordinary announcement—"That his Majesty allowed Earl Temple to say, that whoever voted for the India Bill was not only not his friend, but would be considered by him as his enemy. And, if these words were not strong enough, Earl Temple might use whatever words he might deem stronger or more to the purpose." In the midst of the subsequent discussions the Coalition Ministry was abruptly dismissed, and Pitt called to office.

Pitt's first attempt to legislate in this matter was unsuccessful—the bill being lost on the motion for commitment by a majority of 222 against 214 votes.

Parliament being dissolved, a new Parliament met in May, 1784, and on the 6th of July the Minister brought in his second India Bill, which, in its leading features, was a repetition of that rejected in the preceding year. By this bill a Board of Control, composed of a certain number of Commissioners, being Privy Councillors, was established, the members of which were to be appointed by the King and ro-

* This semi-official Royal message was the subject of a strong protest in the House of Commons, which passed by a large majority.

movable at his pleasure; in other words, at the will and pleasure of the Minister of the day. The despatches transmitted by the Court of Directors to the different Presidencies were to be previously subjected to the inspection of this Board, and could be signed by them. The Directors were further enjoined to pay due obedience to the orders of the Board touching civil and military government, and matters of revenue; and, in case of any dissent whether such orders came within the intention and meaning of the Act, his Majesty in Council, on appeal, was to decide. In all matters of secrecy, and particularly in matters of peace and war, the Board of Control had authority to send its orders to the local Government of India through a secret committee of the Court of Directors, who had no discretionary powers in relation to such orders. The chief Government of India was to consist of a Governor-General and a Council of three, of whom the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces for the time being was to be one, and to have precedence next after the Governor-General, but without succession after him, except on the special appointment of the Court of Directors. The Government of the presidencies of Madras and Bombay was established upon a similar principle, but in complete subordination to the Governor-General in Council on all matters of peace, war, and revenue, and the disposal of their military forces. The power of appointment to the Governor-Generalship, and other high offices, was vested in the Court of Directors, subject to the approval of the Board of Control; but if they did not within two months nominate to vacancies which might occur, the Crown might do so. The Crown, also, had the power of recall, and this power was afterwards by an amended Act conferred upon the Board of Directors.* The bill further enacted that any individual who had held any office of trust in India should, on his return home, disclose the amount of fortune he brought with him; and it established a new tribunal for the trial and punishment of "British subjects guilty of extortion and other misdemeanours while holding offices in the service of the King or Company in India." As to the zemindars or great hereditary landholders of India who had been violently dispossessed of their property, the bill provided that an inquiry should be instituted, in order to restore such as should appear to have been irregularly and unjustly deprived. The management of their commercial concerns was left as before in the hands of the Company. It was only in what regarded their international policy that it pretended to interfere; and upon this subject it was emphatically declared:—"That, as the pursuit of schemes of conquest was repugnant to the wish, to the honour, and the feelings of the British nation, it was not lawful for the Governor-General in Council, without the express authority of the Court of Directors or of the Secret Committee, to commence hostilities, or to enter into any treaty for making war against any of the native Princes or States in India, or into any treaty guaranteeing the dominions of such Princes or States, except where hostilities had been commenced, or preparations actually made for the attack of the British nation in India, or of some of the States or Princes whose dominions the British nation was engaged by subsisting treaties to protect and defend."

This important measure was passed and received the Royal assent on the 13th of August, 1784. Somewhat modified and explained by the Act of 1786, by which, amongst other matters, the Governor-General was invested with the high prerogative of deciding in opposition to the majority of the Council; and again, by the Acts of 1788 and 1793,† it has been the groundwork upon which the Government of India was carried on for nearly half a century.

V.—GOVERNMENTS OF LORD CORNWALLIS AND SIR JOHN SHORE.—1786—1798.

LORD CORNWALLIS FIRST GOVERNOR-GENERAL UNDER PITT'S ACT.—HIS UNFORTUNATE THEORIES AND REGULATIONS.—RENEWED WAR WITH TIPPOO SAIB, WHO SURRENDERS HALF HIS DOMINIONS, 1792.—SIR JOHN SHORE (LORD TEIGNMOUTH).—GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—HIS NEUTRALITY POLICY, CARRIED ON SOMETIMES TO THE EXTENT TO INVOLVE BREACH OF FAITH.

On starting upon the history of the important era which dates from the adoption of Pitt's complicated scheme of government one or two general remarks may be permitted. By passing that Act Parliament took in some sort the affairs of British India into its own hands, and prescribed what it considered to be the proper policy to be held in regard to them. The principal feature in that policy was the principle of non-aggression and non-extension of territory. Towards this end the local Government of India, except in extreme and unforeseen emergencies, was in all matters of peace and war to await instructions from the home authorities. Let us see in the sequel how far this great peace principle was carried out by successive Governors; how far these were themselves content to be guided by the presiding authorities—both the Board of Control and the India House, at home; and when we find, in whatever cause originating, how little parity there was between professions and practice in our government of India, how little harmony between the local and the home authorities, and how little continuity of purpose in the conduct of successive Governors, we shall be constrained to look upon the great measure of 1784 as a delusion and a fallacy, leaving the great questions affecting the Imperial interests in these quarters as far from settlement as they were before its passing; and the whole direction of those interests a chapter of accidents.

The second Governor-General of India, being the first under the new Act, was certainly not a very happy selection. Under Lord Cornwallis the American war had just been brought to an adverse conclusion; the prestige of brilliant success, therefore, he did not carry with him. Of Indian affairs he confessedly knew nothing, and it required something of moral hardihood, in a man so unprepared, and already advanced in years, to undertake the wide and delicate scheme of investigation as to the internal condition of the country which the East India Company committed to him, with any hope of arriving at a satisfactory conclusion. But, in the words of one of the Company's ablest civil servants, Lord Cornwallis was "a theorist, and he went out surrounded by theorists;" and when men have adopted a theory it is wonderful how quickly they collect facts to support it, and how readily they bring everything within its proportions. Amongst the great questions submitted for disposal by his Lordship were, as to "what were the rights and privileges of the zemindars and other landholders under the institutions of the Mogul and Hindoo Governments, and the services they were bound to perform;" the object being to accommodate the future arrangements to "the subsisting manners and usages of the people." This was an inquiry which involved the question of territorial rights and dues in its largest sense, and as affecting all the ramifications of society; and it might well have occupied a man previously well prepared for the investigation the best part of a life. But, in addition to this, his Lordship undertook a remodification of the judicial system, resulting in a strange jumble of Eastern usages, or supposed Eastern usages, and the forms and technicalities of English Courts—a complication as unintelligible to those for whose protection it was invented as it was unmanageable in the hands of its authors and administrators. Indeed, it is not surprising that, with the best possible intentions, Lord Cornwallis, in so hastily dealing with these subjects, should have committed grievous mistakes—giving a precedence to one class, taking it from another; giving powers here, taking them away there: until the whole system of society was upset, persecution rife between class and class, and the whole produce of the country swallowed up in litigation. "The zemindars, pressed on the one hand by the officers of Government, and shut out on the other from all summary means of doing themselves justice in the dealings with the ryots, fell one by one into arrears. Their estates were, of course, attached, and put up to auction; indeed, so rapid was the decline of that class of persons, to whom Lord Cornwallis had looked as the regenerators of their country, that in 1795—that is to say within two years after the 'permanent settlement' was completed—nearly one-third of the zemindaries in Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, changed hands." Meantime litigation went on at a fearful rate. In the district of Burdwan alone, at the period specified, there were thirty thousand suits pending before the Zillah Judge. The unavoidable consequence of such a state of things was a fearful increase of crime and misery; the gaols crowded with prisoners; dacoity, burglary,

* The only occasion in which this power was used by the Board of Directors was in the case of Lord Ellenborough in 1846.

† By Pitt's Act only the President of the Board of Control had a salary. On the renewal of the charter in 1793 a salary was awarded to the two senior members of the board.

arson, robbery, and every other crime against society gaining rapid head against a Government which was powerless to repress them.

"It is impossible," says Gleig, in his "British India" (who refers in confirmation to the Fifth Report of the Select Committee on East India Affairs of the period), "to read the accounts given by the Company's most intelligent servants of the state of the country, and of the causes of its moral decline, without receiving a full conviction that, with the best intentions in the world, Lord Cornwallis, by his financial and judicial reforms, brought more injury upon British India than had been brought by all his predecessors put together."

On the other hand, such are the wide differences of opinion on all matters of Indian history, there are those who maintain that Lord Cornwallis was eminently successful in his internal government. Mr. Macfarlane, in accordance with Sir John Malcolm, says:—"His great efforts had all been attended with extraordinary success. If in minor matters some of his attempted reforms were failures, he yet left behind him among the natives a good name, and the enviable reputation of having always entertained the best intentions. Some great reforms and changes he certainly effected both in the civil and military establishments of India, being aided therein by the new Acts of Parliament, and by the possession of that unity of power, and that absolute control over the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay which Hastings never possessed; and it is asserted by a very competent authority that the system of internal rule which he introduced into the provinces of Bengal and Bahar will ever reflect the highest honour on his name."

In his relations with native Powers Lord Cornwallis was guided by ample and detailed instructions from the Home Government, which were all based upon peace principles. An arrangement was made with the Nawab of Oude by which the Indian Government undertook the defence of his territories, disavowing all right of interference in the internal administration of affairs for a fixed payment of fifty lacs of rupees per annum. A renewed alliance, also, was made with the Nizam for armed assistance in case of need against any Power not in alliance with the British nation; and here the external operations of his Lordship's Government might have ended, but for the reappearance of an old enemy under circumstances too formidable to be overlooked.

Tippoo Suib, after the treaty of 1784, had become by far the most prominent Power in India. Furious in his zeal for the cause of Islamism, he had even adopted the title of Sultan, or Padisha, which had hitherto been appropriated to the Great Mogul, and held all the surrounding States, particularly those under native Hindoo Princes, in terror of his name. His animosity against the English was unabated, and only waited the opportunity of displaying itself. At length, invited, and aided to a great extent, by the French, who were again at war with us, the occasion seemed opportune, and in December, 1789, in violation of the treaty of 1784, which extended not only to the English, but to their allies also, he attacked, with the intention of conquering, the Rajah of Travancore—a little kingdom at the south-west extremity of India. The result was a new combination against the common foe; new treaties, offensive and defensive, between our Government, and the Nizam and the Peishwa, respectively; and a war which the gullible Cornwallis eventually carried into the very heart of the Mysorean territory. Seringapatam, the capital, after four vigorous assaults, was on the point of being taken by regular attack, when Tippoo (24th February, 1792) averted the calamity—though only temporarily—by signing a peace which effectually and for ever annulled his power. By this treaty he consented to cede the half of his dominions, to be taken from districts contiguous to the territories of the confederates, part of which were restored to the Mahrattas, part to the Nizam; whilst the British obtained three districts—the first on the western frontier of the Carnatic, comprehending the Baramahl and the Lower Ghauts; the second, a district surrounding Dundagul; and the third, the dominions tributary to the Sultan on the coast of Malabar. It was stipulated, in addition, that Tippoo should pay three crores and thirty lacs of rupees (about £3,500,000) towards the expenses of the war, and should release all prisoners; and he delivered up his two sons as hostages for the due performance of these engagements.

The war breaking out again between England and France, the latter again lent to us all their factories, including Pondicherry.

Lord Cornwallis resigned the Government of India in 1793, and was, in acknowledgment of his services, raised to the rank of Marquis.

During the five years' Government (1793-8) of Sir John Shore, an old and much-respected civil officer of the Company, who had once served with Hastings, the neutrality system was pursued to the extreme of weakness, sometimes to the extent of breach of faith with our allies, and the prestige of our arms was impaired equally amongst friend and foe.

We refused assistance to the Nizam when his territories were invaded by Scindia, the Mahratta chief, and an unfavourable treaty was the result. On the other hand, our interference in a disputed succession to the throne of Oude was conceded upon advantageous conditions—the annual subsidy was increased from fifty-six to seventy-six lacs, the fortress of Allahebad and dependent Ghauts surrendered in perpetuity, with other arrangements made as to our armed contingent, &c., which tended to put the territory almost wholly into our hands. Finally, the French and all other Europeans were to be rigorously excluded from the service of the Nawab.

Sir John Shore, who had saved much, and made much, for the Company by his ignoble policy, received the warm thanks of the Directors on his return, and was created an Irish Peer by the title of Baron Teignmouth; but, such the clumsy and uncertain action of the system now in operation under Act of Parliament, that he was succeeded by a man who during nearly seven years carried on a policy diametrically opposite to it, and contrary to the very letter and spirit of all the declarations of the Directors, the Board of Control, and Parliament itself, on the subject.

VI.—LORD WELLESLEY'S GOVERNMENT.—1798-1805.

THE MARQUIS OF WELLESLEY'S AMBITIOUS AND DAZZLING POLICY.—COMPLETE CONQUEST AND DISMEMBERMENT OF MYSORE.—ENCROACHMENTS OF BRITISH INFLUENCE IN THE NIZAM, IN OUDE, IN SURAT, IN THE CARNATIC.—THE MAHRATTA WAR.—THE TREATY OF BASSEIN.—THE VICTORIES OF ASSAYE AND DELHI.—RECALL OF LORD WELLESLEY IN THE MIDST OF HIS TRIUMPHS.

No one can deny that the Government of Lord Mornington, afterwards created, and better known as, the Marquis of Wellesley, fills a brilliant page in the annals of India, and of the mother country in its connection with her—a page sufficiently illumined, if it did but contain the name of the hero whose glorious career was here inaugurated, and who, in after years, was destined to control and change the destinies of Europe. But, dazzling as are his achievements on the outside, they are mostly but the triumphs which superior Might, directed by superior astuteness, can always achieve, whether in alliance with Right or not. They were often obtained by means which, applied in the affairs of individuals, would have been justly pronounced shabby, disingenuous, were afraid it must be added, dishonourable; expedients, in which the tactics of the Jew money-lender, the pettifogging lawyer, and the highwayman were unscrupulously resorted to, as they best suited the object in view; and whilst, as their fruit, they established in an unmistakable manner the supremacy and power of the British rule, they effectually removed its last pretensions to generosity, and destroyed the last remnants of sympathy for it in the breasts of the native Princes. Thus was a new empire created for us, upon an extended and entirely new basis, or basis of complete isolation from local alliances and influences. The responsibilities attendant upon such an empire were, of course, proportionally novel and great; and their extent, and the new complications of policy to which they may lead, have not yet, even in our day, been fully ascertained.

Lord Wellesley's first act after his landing at Madras was a wise and commendable one: it was to restore our influence with the Nizam, which Sir John Shore's shameless neutrality had so impaired, and to prevail on him to remove from his armies the French officers who had for some time commanded amongst them.

Our old enemy Tippoo was next to be dealt with. He was clearly ascertained to be plotting against us with the French at the Mauritius, and with Bonaparte, who had recently landed in Egypt "for the liberation of India," in other words, for the expulsion of the English. The crisis was imminent, and Lord Wellesley met it with coming vigour. A brief and triumphant campaign by General Harris, under whom served General Baird and Colonel Arthur Wellesley, was terminated by the assault and capture of Seringapatam (4th of May, 1799), and the death of the Tiger Tippoo amidst its ruins. The dismemberment of Mysore followed. Out of respect for the Par-

liamentary declarations, and oft-repeated orders from home against wars of conquest, Lord Wellesley abstained from taking immediate sovereignty over the whole; but he made a disposition of it which, in the course of a very short time, brought it to the same end. A portion was given to the Nizam; a portion was offered to the Peishwa of the Mahrattas, but refused; a portion—a very important portion, lying along the sea-shore, and serving to connect the Company's possessions—was taken in the British name; and, in order to save appearances, a fourth portion, smaller than any, was formed into an independent principality; and Maharejah Krishna Oudawer, a child of six years old, the lineal representative of the ancient Hindoo dynasty of Mysore, which Hyder Ali, Tippoo's father, had forcibly dispossessed, was put upon the throne, under the protection, or rather under the complete control, of the Company, both in its military defences, its internal government, and its external relations. The territory conquered from Tippoo, and annexed covertly or openly to the possessions of the Company, exceeded in dimensions 20,000 square miles; and gave a new form and consistency to its empire in the South of India. The revenue immediately derived was very large.

Lord Wellesley next turned his attention to the Deccan, the Nizam of which had vainly sought for our coveted support against the Mahrattas in the time of Sir John Shore, and with whom a renewal of friendly relations and influence had been the first object of his Lordship's successful solicitude after his arrival in India. The pretence for interference was the imbecility of the Nizam, and the ill-disguised hostility of the Mahrattas, of whom he might become the tool. Pressing on his scheme "with equal firmness and address," the Governor-General obtained a cession of land, instead of the monthly stipend agreed to be paid for the British contingent, as well as an enlarged contract for the latter, which forebode a further cession of land on some future occasion. In effect, by the treaty of October, 1800, the Nizam ceded to the English all the territories he had obtained from Mysore, under the treaties of 1792 and 1799; accepted an increased force of our troops for his protection; and put his sovereign rights in matters of peace and war under our control; in return for which we guaranteed him the enjoyment of what remained of his puppet attributes.

Whilst the ink with which this document was yet wet, and when its effect must have been duly appreciated by surrounding Princes, Lord Wellesley had the coolness to propose similar terms of protection to the Mahratta chief, offering him at the same time the share which had been reserved for him of the territories of Mysore. But Scindia resisted all these allurances, and the consequence was that the reserved portion of Tippoo's late dominions was divided between the English and the Nizam—in other words became all British territory.

Oude was dealt with even yet more rigorously, and with even less care for saving appearances. Under the pretence of threatened danger from Cabul the aged Nawab was applied to to accept of an additional contingent of troops, beyond even the number assigned him by Sir John Shore; and when his Highness hesitated, and put us off with a talk of abdication which he did not fulfil, the dismissal of the whole of his army was insisted upon, and a territorial cession in lieu of a money subsidy, in return for our protection. The Nawab saw it useless to resist, and therefore consented. About a third of his territories was reserved to him; the remaining two-thirds, which comprised all the frontier districts, and the revenues of which were estimated at one crore and thirty-six lacs of rupees, passed into the hands of the Company. The small principality of Furrakhabad, which had long been dependent upon Oude, but under a separate Prince, was also seized, in spite of the urgent protestations of its young sovereign.

In like manner the Nawab of Surat was forcibly induced to surrender the government of his small territory for the empty title of sovereignty, accompanied by an annual pension. In Tanjore the views of the British Governor were favoured by the opportune discovery of a pretended flaw in the title of the reigning Prince, Amer Singh; and the superior pretensions of one Sissojee, the adopted son of Rajah Tuljee, and who, in gratitude for Lord Wellesley's espousal of his cause, bartered the independence of his country for a pension.

But the proceedings adopted against the Nawab of Arcot were of a still more arbitrary character, and founded upon pretensions in open violation of the law of nations. It appears that amongst the secret records found in Tippoo Sultan's palace, after the capture of Seringapatam, was an extensive correspondence in cypher, which the present Nawab and his father had carried on with Tippoo Sultan, and Hyder Ali, in which were numerous expressions indicative of a hostile feeling towards the English. Lord Clive, the son of the great Clive, being Governor of Madras, was authorised by the Governor-General to make a searching inquiry into the matter; and the result was a report from the former, in which, on the ground of "internal treachery, and of open opposition to our interests in the Carnatic, established by treaty," he recommended "the immediate resumption of the civil and military government of the Carnatic," under such provisions for the Nawab and his Court as his Lordship might "be pleased to authorise." Lord Wellesley was not long in acting upon this advice, which was exactly in accordance with his ambitious views; and, without the slightest previous intimation, a detachment of troops was marched into the Carnatic, and surrounded the palace where the Nawab was lying at the point of death. Immediately upon his decease (July 15th, 1801) the Commissioners appointed to conduct the business of abdication entered the palace, and, in presence of the young heir and his guardians, unfolded "the proofs of the late Sovereign's guilt," and required him to resign his throne, upon the terms dictated by the Governor-General. After a short but fruitless attempt to cajole the young Prince into a compliance with this extraordinary demand, "the English authorities were driven to take a step which for some time had been determined upon should all other expedients fail. There was some cause to suspect that Hussain Ali was not the son of Omdut ul Omrah, but a supposititious child palmed upon him by one of his secondary wives. Of that circumstance, though at any other moment perfectly immaterial, they resolved to avail themselves, by setting up Azeel ul Dowlah, a son of Amer ul Omrah, the next in succession after the direct line, as a rival to Hussain;" and, surrounded by British bayonets, this pretender was placed upon the Musnud, after having signed a treaty by which the whole civil and military government of the Carnatic became vested in the Company. The unhappy Hussain only survived his misfortune a few months—dying on the 6th of April, 1802, within a few days of the death of the Amer Singh, the deposed Rajah of Tanjore.

The Mahratta states, occupying so important a position in the very centre of India, were next to be dealt with. The hand of friendship and the bribe had already been held out immediately upon the fall of Tippoo, and contemptuously rejected. But the dissensions of rival chiefs occasioned internal weakness, and afforded us an opening. It was unnecessary to go into the details of these revolutions. Suffice it to say that the rival houses of Scindia and Holkar held the balance between them, and were now in open hostility: the former being in alliance with the Peishwa, or head of the Mahratta confederacy. In a pitched battle near Poonah (Oct. 25, 1802), the latter gained a decisive victory over his opponents, and the Peishwa found himself compelled to throw himself under the protection of the British. The Treaty of Bassein was signed, by which the Company not only engaged to furnish 6000 men, for the support of whom was assigned a territory yielding twenty-six lacs of rupees, but to bring forward any further amount of force that might be necessary to re-establish the Peishwa in his prescriptive rights. Further, the Peishwa undertook to exclude from his service all Europeans, except subjects of the British Crown; to make no wars of aggression; to submit all his quarrels with other States to the arbitration, and generally in all that concerned his foreign relations, to the direction of the British Indian Government. He also abandoned his claim of *Chout* on the British possessions in Guzerat.

On the strength of this treaty, after an abortive attempt of Holkar to place a nominee of his own on the throne, the Peishwa was escorted by his new allies with military honours, or rather in military vassalage, to Poonah, and reinstated in the outward forms of power. Scindia was invited to accede to the treaty of Bassein; but declined, as he saw in it too plainly the destruction of his country's liberties. A similar feeling pervaded the Mahratta confederates generally, who forgot their mutual feuds in the common danger, and organised a combined resistance to the common foe. To meet this opposition the Governor-General determined to bring all the resources at his disposal into operation. General Lake was commissioned to Hindostan; and General Wellesley (afterwards the Duke of Wellington) to the Deccan, with powers, both military and political, almost unlimited; and now commenced one of the most brilliant campaigns which has marked the history of our Indian possessions. Under the former the hard-fought and glorious battle of Assaye—none the less glorious because won by, or in spite of, a mistake (Sept. 23, 1803); and under the latter the brilliant victory near Delhi—secured by a feint (September 7)—followed up by other successes in each quarter, accomplished the discomfiture of Scindia, and threw all his extensive possessions into the hands of the British. The most important conse-

quence attendant upon these triumphs was that it gave us the opportunity of making a new disposition of the Mogul Crown, or rather of restoring it to the representatives of the former owners, and thereby obtaining the sanction of an Imperial authority to all our proceedings, which we had not hitherto possessed. Shah Sujah, the blind and aged descendant of Aurungzebe, was a wretched prisoner in the hands of the Mahratta chief when we entered Delhi; and the first act of General Lake was to recognise his sovereignty, and to reinstate him in the palace of his ancestors. In return the grateful Emperor ceded all his authority to the Company, and gave up the treasure captured at Delhi as a donation to the victorious army.

Some further reverses completely subdued the spirit of the Mahratta chiefs, who sued in earnest for peace; and treaties were signed to that end. The Rajah of Benar ceded to the Company the whole province of Cuttack, and to the Nizam several important tracts of country abutting on his frontier, renouncing at the same time all claim to *Chout*. Scindia resigned to the English his Sovereignty in the Doab, the fort and territory of Ahmednugger, with the whole of his possessions from the Adjutee Hills to the Godavery; he also formally relinquished the control which he had claimed to exercise over the person of the Emperor, and all payments of any kind, either from the Company or its allies. Both these Princes, covenanted against the employment of Europeans, and became effectually satellites to the British Government. A number of petty Princes, the Rajahs of Bhurtpore, Jodepore, Jeypoor, Mocherry, and others, whose dominions lay contiguous to those both of Scindia and the Company, were declared independent of the Mahratta chiefs and placed under British protection.

The war was then prosecuted against Holkar with uninterrupted success, except in the instance of the disastrous retreat of General Monson. Scindia and the Peishwa himself for a time joined us against the rival chief, upon being assured by the British Government that it had no intention to obtain any accession of territory, but would gladly make over to them any conquests which might be wrested from the common enemy; and everything seemed to indicate as near at hand the complete subversion of the Mahratta Prince, when Lord Wellesley was suddenly recalled, and the Marquis of Cornwallis arrived (30th July, 1805) to take his place, under whom a totally different policy was immediately adopted. Peace was now to be made on any terms, as essential to the calm of British statesmen, and the security of British interests. All points of difference were to be conceded rather than delay the settlement.

VII.—GOVERNMENTS OF SIR GEORGE BARLOW AND LORD MINTO.—1805-1813.

PEACE SIGNED WITH THE MAHRATTA CHIEFS BY SIR GEORGE BARLOW.—MUTINY OF VELLORE.—MUTINY OF MADRAS.—DIPLO-MATIC PROCEEDINGS OF LORD MINTO IN AFGHANISTAN, &c.

Lord Cornwallis dying within a few weeks after his second arrival in India (5th Oct., 1805) the contemplated arrangements were carried to completion in a congenial spirit by Sir George Barlow, who succeeded to the government. By the treaty with Scindia certain districts were ceded, and an annual pension of four lacs of rupees assigned to him, besides jaghires to his wife and daughter. The British Government, on its part, engaged not to enter into any treaties with the Rajahs of Oudepore, Jodepore, Kutch, and other chiefs, tributaries of Scindia. By the treaty with Holkar the latter renounced all right to the districts of Tank Rampoorah, Boondee, &c., as well as to such as lay north of the Chambul; relinquished all claims upon Kooch, and Bundelkund, upon the British Government and its allies. He agreed to retain no Europeans in his service without the consent of the British Government, whilst the Company engaged not to interfere with any Rajahs or other dependants of Holkar south of the Chambul, and to restore Chandore, Zaulnah, and other places beyond the Tapti, and Godavery, which had been wrested from him during the war. Finally, an individual called Sirjee Rao Gautka, a treacherous foe of the British was to be excluded from the service of Holkar, as he had been already from that of Scindia.

The general conditions of this peace were moderate enough on both sides: but there were one or two incidents connected with it which, to speak of them in plain terms, involved a breach of faith on the part of the British Government in respect to its less-powerful allies. There were clauses in the original treaty for the cession of Tank Rampoorah to the English, and recognising the independence of Boondee. These clauses were abandoned by Sir George Barlow, on the completion of the treaty, because he did not wish to involve himself in the duty of protection, which they implied; and thus these chieftains, who had served the British faithfully and zealously during the war, were, on the return of peace, consigned to the tender mercies of a vindictive superior. Upon a similar principle the Rajah of Jeypoor, who had accepted a subsidiary alliance from the British in the time of their need, was abruptly cast off, and his district placed at the mercy of Holkar, who committed dreadful ravages in it on his way to his headquarters. This was not the first time, nor the last, when our Indian Government, acting upon purely selfish motives, have lightly abandoned the most solemn engagements with its native dependants.

Sir George Barlow's term of office, which was chiefly occupied in adjusting and bringing to a close the vast schemes of policy opened by Lord Wellesley, was only further distinguished by the occurrence of a mutiny amongst the native troops at Vellore, under circumstances somewhat peculiar, and which at one moment threatened most serious issues. In the spring of 1806 symptoms of insubordination were manifested by a portion of the Madras troops, the ostensible cause of which was a regulation promulgated in general orders, sanctioned by Sir John Cradock, the Commander-in-Chief, and approved by the Governor, Lord William Bentinck. By this order the sepoys were required to appear on parade with their chins clean-shaven, and the hair on the upper lip cut after the same pattern, and never to wear the distinguishing marks of caste, nor their earrings, when in uniform. A head-dress of a new pattern, which was considered to be an imitation of the *feringee* hat, was also ordered for the sepoys; whilst, in aggravation of all, the turn-screw attached to the fore part of the uniform was converted into a cross, the symbol of the Christian faith. All these regulations were looked upon by the sepoys as innovations upon the privileges of their caste, and sinister attacks upon their religion; and the result was an outbreak, in which much blood was shed, and many atrocities committed; and which, but for the timely arrival and gallant exertions of Colonel Gillispie with his 19th Light Dragoons from Arcot, might have proved triumphant, and spread its baneful influence throughout the native army of the Presidency. On the suppression of the revolt some examples were made amongst the mutineers; after which the obnoxious regulations were withdrawn, and Lord G. Bentinck and Sir John Cradock, who had been the unfortunate authors of the mischief, were recalled.

Under the Government of the same Sir George Barlow originated another mutiny in the Madras army, but this was amongst the European officers, and though only brought to open issue after that functionary had quitted the Governor-Generalship, and accepted the Governorship of Madras, may be more conveniently disposed of here. At the close of the first Mahratta war, in consequence of the impoverished state of the Company's resources, extensive retrenchments were resolved upon in the military department of Madras, amongst which the abolition of the "tent contract," in virtue of which officers commanding native corps had hitherto received a permanent monthly allowance in cantonments as well as in the field, during peace or war, on condition of providing suitable camp-equipage for the soldiers of their regiments when required. During the Government of Lord W. Bentinck, Colonel Munro, the Quartermaster-General, to whom the subject was referred, had presented a report recommending the abolition of this allowance; and, under Sir George Barlow, it was attempted to carry out this recommendation (May, 1808). A most angry feud ensued, in the course of which Colonel Munro was put under arrest, and threatened with a court-martial for the remarks which he had made in the matter, which were considered to involve aspersions upon the characters of the officers in the service, but afterwards released by the Government. After a most unseemly struggle, in which some overt acts of mutiny were committed, the Government got the upper hand; and, after a few examples had been made amongst the higher ranks of the volunteers, order was restored (Aug. 1809).

Lord Minto succeeded Sir George Barlow in the Government of Madras. His Lordship, when Sir George was in office, had been an opponent of Warren Hastings, and had always been

* On the appointment of Lord Minto as Governor-General (6th July, 1807), Sir George Barlow accepted the Governorship of Madras, vacated by the recall of Lord W. Bentinck.



VEGETABLE BAZAAR IN SRINAGAR, CASHMIRE—FROM A DRAWING BY MR. W. CARPENTER, JUN.

neutrality and non-aggressive policy in India. He had also nurtured a favourite theory for introducing a sort of "balance of power;" but he had not been long in office before he found the impossibility of realising these preconceived notions. He found a state of things, the consequences of the Mahratta war, which was most deplorable, and called loudly for the interposition of a controlling authority. The territories of petty Princes, which were interposed between those of the Company and the great Mahratta chiefs, the prey to oppression and anarchy—overrun by Pindarees, who were robbers by profession, and other freebooters, coerced by their feudatory superiors. They complained grievously of these enormities; and urged that the British Government, in assuming to itself the exercise or direction of the functions of the Emperor, was bound to see them righted. Lord Minto interfered slightly in the affairs of the Nizam; and between the Peshwa and certain of his feudatories, in a manner which recognised and confirmed a sort of supremacy in the British Government; but his instructions from the Home Government prevented him from a more general adoption of the principle had he been inclined to it, which seems not improbable.

In external affairs the government of Lord Minto was distinguished by one or two events of some importance. The rumoured schemes of Bonaparte for the invasion of India, via the North-Western states, led to an embassy in that direction, ably conducted by Mr. Elphinstone, which ended in the opening of amicable relations with the Shah of Cabool, the Ameers of Scinde, and the Rajah of Lahore, a treaty of protection and mutual aid being signed with the last-named. Colonel Malcolm's mission to Persia was not attended by any direct result; but another mission from the Crown of England, under Sir Harford Jones, originated a treaty with that Court for assistance in the defence of our frontier against the French for an annual payment of £100,000 (March, 1809). It was also during Lord Minto's administration that the Mauritius islands were taken from the French (July, 1810) and Java from the Dutch (August, 1811). These conquests, with the exception of the Isle of France, were restored at the Peace of 1814.

Lord Minto resigned his office towards the close of the year 1813, having had occasion to qualify very materially his early opinions in favour of neutrality and non-interventions in the Government of India.

VIII.—GOVERNMENTS OF LORDS HASTINGS AND AMHERST.—1813—1826.

THE NEPAULESE WAR; SATISFACTORY IN ITS RESULTS—WAR WITH THE PINDAREES AND MAHRATTAS, WHO ARE COMPLETELY SUBDUED—WAR AND CONQUESTS IN BURMAH—MUTINY OF BARRACKPORE—SIEGE AND CAPTURE OF BHURTPORE.

Lord Hastings arrived in India (Oct., 1813) with the firmest convictions in favour of a peace policy; but difficulties were bequeathed to him by his predecessor, which, before he had time to look round him, involved him in military operations of considerable magnitude and difficulty. The Goorkas of Nepal had been for some years gradually advancing towards our northern frontier beyond the Ganges, and conquering territories in the extensive plain called the Turage, and some neighbouring districts, the zemindars of which were feudatories of the British Government. Repeated remonstrances having been made without effect, and outrages having been committed, even against the British police force established for the protection of some of the disputed districts, it became impossible, consistently with the public honour, longer to delay resorting to force for the expulsion of these mountain hordes. Towards carrying the necessary operations into effect, the young Nawab of Oude, who had recently succeeded his father, was "prevailed upon" to advance about £2,000,000 sterling, at interest at six per cent. The first campaign (1814) was attended with inauspicious results, owing in great measure to erroneous strategy, in extending the attack, in four divisions, over too wide a line of frontier, broken up by mountains and forests; and in part to the incapacity of the officers intrusted with the command, whose conduct was at one time marked by over-weening confidence entailing disaster, at another by unbecoming and fatal supineness. In a second campaign the well-planned and vigorous operations of Sir David Ochterloney were crowned with success. The enemy, driven in on all sides (1816), signed a treaty of peace, by which he ceded to the English all the hill-country taken in the campaign; and the Turage from one extremity to the other; and evacuated the territory of Sethim Rajah, and consented to the reception of an English Minister at Catmandoo. The articles of this treaty were executed with rare punctuality; and the Governor-General showed a conciliatory spirit by restoring some of the con-



NAWAB'S DURBAR AND RECEPTION OF THE ENGLISH RESIDENT AT MORSHEDABAD.

quered territory, after a straight and even frontier had been drawn, marked at certain distances with pillars of masonry. The Nepaulese have never since given us any trouble; but, on the contrary, have evinced towards us a staunch friendship. The Ghoorka levies in the Company's service have always shown themselves faithful and brave.

The disturbed and threatening state of affairs in Central India next claimed the attention of the Governor-General. The Pindarrees were ravaging the country far and wide; and the Peishwa, Scindia, and other Mahratta potentates were secretly in alliance with them, with the mere hope and object of giving us trouble. The Court of Directors in London, after repeated representations on the subject, at length gave a tardy assent to the measures necessary for crushing these freebooters; and these, as was generally the case with our operations in India, occasioned, as will be seen, a considerable accession of territory and political influence to the Company. At the date when these operations commenced, the Nawab of Nagpoor chanced to die, leaving a disputed succession; and we recognised and supported the claim of Assa Sahib, for a consideration of seven and a half lacs of rupees per annum. But our new ally was guilty of the usual treachery against his protectors, and the usual tyranny and misrule at home. He disgraced the musnud with blood and crime, and negotiated with the Mahratta Chiefs an alliance for the purpose of our expulsion. In consequence he became involved in a common fate with the common foe; and, after a vain struggle, was dispossessed of his throne, to which the British Government (1819) appointed a new occupant—a merenominal appointment—the whole country, with its resources, being virtually annexed to the Company's dominions. Meantime, the treacherous Peishwa, after a long and erratic campaign, marked by many reverses, was finally beaten at Poona (1818), and signed a treaty by which he renounced for ever his authority as head of the Mahratta nation, and became a State prisoner in the hands of the Company, with an annual pension of eight lacs of rupees, or about £100,000 sterling. The whole of the Peishwa's dominions were formally taken possession of in the name of the Company, with the exception of a small territory annexed to the town of Sattara, in which they re-established a Rajah, in strict dependence upon them. Holkar was left but a fragment of his vast possessions; whilst Scindia, who had remained in alliance with us, has retained his sovereignty undiminished in extent, however much shorn of its greatness. The effect of these arrangements was to give the Company's government a direct control over two-thirds of the Indian continent; all within the Indus and the Ganges being now either their own or in strict and dependent alliance with them. It was, indeed, publicly given out that the Company's Government had taken the place of that of the Mogul—an announcement which was received in all parts with ready acquiescence. The Pindarree War, which was the original motive of the operations which led to these important results, was carried on with so much vigour and success in the years 1817 and 1818, that the whole of their chiefs were either captured or had surrendered, and their future tranquillity was secured by the concession of some grants of land.

Lord Hastings having thus consolidated the British power, and established peace and security within the length and breadth of India, resigned his important trust, and was succeeded as Governor General by Lord Amherst, who entered upon the duties of his office in August, 1823. He found the state of the Company's empire internally one of perfect repose; but a new enemy on the Eastern frontier, who by their encroachments upon our territory, and their generally overbearing and threatening conduct, rendered an appeal to arms imperative.

The Burmese are a people intermediate between the Chinese and the Hindoos. A race of soldiers, pursuing war for the sake of conquest and fortune, cruel, overbearing, the foundations of their empire was laid about the middle of the eighteenth century, by the conquest of Ava, and several provinces of Siam, and other minor States around. The result was that, in 1823, the Burmese empire extended from the ninth to the twenty seventh degree of north latitude, and from the ninety-first to the ninety-ninth of east longitude; being bounded on the north by Thibet, on the east by China and Siam, on the south by Malaya, and on the west by the bay of Bengal and the British frontier. They early manifested a jealousy of the English power, with which they seemed desirous to court a contest. As early as 1794 they evinced contempt for our territorial rights, by pursuing across the frontier, into Chittagong, certain Mughls of Arracan, who were flying from their tyranny; though they retired when formally required to do so. During many subsequent years, more of the same unfortunate outcasts came into the British territory, and effected a settlement reluctantly tolerated by the Government; who, however, refused to give them up, and resisted all attempts to pursue them. A sort of irregular border warfare, attended by much angry feeling on both sides, was thus established, which could not but lead, sooner or later, to open hostilities. It happened, during great part of this time, that the British arms being fully occupied elsewhere, the Government treated this affair with greater forbearance than they would otherwise have been disposed to do; and this forbearance was construed as originating in weakness by an insolent neighbour who rejoiced in the titles of "the



STREET IN SRINAGAR, CASHMERE.—FROM A DRAWING BY MR. W. CARPENTER, JUN.



ENTRANCE GATEWAY TO THE TAJE MAHAL, NEAR AGRA.

fortunate King of the White Elephants, Lord of the Seas and Earth, Lord of the Golden Palace, &c." In 1817, when the Maharatta war was at its height, the Burmese King extended his conquests across the Garro Hills, and took possession of the small states on the left of the Brahmapootra; and this they followed up by sending a written communication to the Governor-General, in which he laid claim to the provinces of Chittagong, Dacca, Moorsheadabad, and Cassimbaza, and demanded that the British should either withdraw from them or pay tribute for them. This insolent mandate Lord Hastings affected to treat as a forgery; and "the fortunate King of the White Elephants, &c.," was glad to acquiesce in the suggestion as a convenient loophole to escape from a difficulty which he was not yet prepared to face. At length, however, towards the close of 1823, the Burmese were guilty of renewed acts of aggression, which brought the quarrel so long smoldering, to a crisis.

In a night-foray they they seized upon a small island, or sandbank, called Shapure, situated at the mouth of the Tikaan, an arm of the sea which divides a part of Chittagong from Aracan, and followed this up by encroachments in the adjacent provinces. These acts were resented by a declaration of war, and preparations for active hostilities immediately commenced.

The scheme of operations against the Burmese was boldly conceived, but it partially failed in the commencement for want of a proper consideration of the requirements of the case. The plan was to invade the enemy's territories by means of a naval expedition to Rangoon, and thence by means of the boats of the country up the Irrawaddy to the capital. The first part of the operations was successfully accomplished; Rangoon was occupied without resistance (May 11, 1824), the place having been deserted by the inhabitants on the approach of our armaments. But when it came to the projected expeditions into the interior, the means of conveyance were wanting, as well as the necessary provisions, for the natives could supply neither. Meantime the rainy season had set in, and sickness carried off many of our troops. A tedious campaign of outposts, stockades, and ambuscades was still carried on, in which we made slow but gradual progress. These operations, skillfully directed by Sir Archibald Campbell, were marked throughout by a spirit of daring exploit and undaunted courage on the part of our troops. At length, after the fall successively of Sarawah, Dinolen, and Mulloon, the King of Ava was brought to his senses and sued for peace. A treaty was forthwith negotiated and signed at Yandaboo (Feb. 1826), by which the King of Ava renounced his sovereignty over Assam, Cachar, and Jyina, recognised the independence of Munnipore, and ceded the whole of Tenasserim to the British, whose boundary was in future to be the mountains of Arracan; moreover to pay a crore of rupees, in four instalments, and give full privileges to English ships visiting his ports. The King of Siam was included in the general pacification.

The following is quoted as the account given "on authority" of this war and its results, in the Royal Chronicle of the Burmese:—"In the years 1186 and 1187 (of the Burmese era) the *kula pya*, or white swans of the west, fastened a quarrel upon the Lord of the Golden Palace. They landed at Rangoon, took that place and Plame, and were permitted to advance as far as Yadaboo; for the King from motives of piety and regard to life, made no preparation whatever to oppose them. The strangers had spent vast sums of money in their enterprise, so that by the time they reached Yadaboo their resources were exhausted, and they were in great distress. They then petitioned the King, who, in his clemency and generosity, sent them large sums of money to pay their expenses back, and ordered them out of the country." It is fair to add, however, that, notwithstanding all this rhodomontade, as in the case of the Nepalese so in that of the Burmese, every particular of the compact of pacification entered into was discharged with promptitude and good faith.

The progress of the Burmese war was marked by one of those occurrences which, unhappily, have been too frequent in the Indian army. About the middle of the year 1824, the 47th Bengal Native Infantry were ordered to march to Barruckpore, from which place it was intended that they should proceed by sea to join the Burmah army. The regiment was ill-provided with bullocks for conveyance and other necessities for the journey, and, when they applied to the Commissariat for them, they were curtly told to look out for what they wanted themselves. Arrived at Barruckpore, a heavy marching-order parade was ordered, when the men appeared without their knapsacks, under the plea that they were worn out and unfit for use. They were informed that new ones were on their way, and that until their arrival they must use the old ones. They refused, however, to produce them; and part of the regiment, moreover, declared that they would not proceed to Rangoon or elsewhere by sea, as it involved the forfeiture of caste; nor would they move at all unless they were allowed double batta, a claim which, we believe, was in accordance with precedent in the case of troops about to take the field, but which, in the new spirit of economy at head quarters, was disallowed. All attempts to subdue the prevailing discontent by reasoning was unavailing; and at a parade on the day but one following the troops showed such symptoms of open mutiny that discharges of grape-shot were opened upon them, by which a considerable number (some accounts say about two hundred) were destroyed, whilst the rest broke and fled, throwing away their arms and accoutrements. Some of the fugitives were afterwards brought to trial and punished, some capitally, others by imprisonment and hard labour; after which the regiment was disbanded, and its number erased from the list of the army; the European officers being transferred to another raised in its place. The army of India was thus fortunately saved from the infection of a dangerous example by the prompt measures of Sir Edward Paget, the Commander-in-Chief, and the alarm which the occurrence occasioned amongst the residents at Calcutta allayed. But let us not be hasty to conclude that the fault was all on the side of the unhappy regency, and that he had no grievances to complain of, amounting to breach of contract, which in his estimation, at least, justified revolt. Thornton, speaking of this outbreak, says—"It was the offspring of temporary disappointment and privation; and, excepting that all such movements are fraught with evil suggestion for the future, it was calculated to excite little alarm. In the language of the Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate and report on the unhappy affair, it was 'an ebullition of despair at being compelled to march without the means of doing so'."

This dark page in the military history of India was shortly afterwards compensated by a brilliant affair at Bhurtpore. This fortress had been attacked without success by Lord Lake in 1805, and was considered impregnable, inasmuch that it had become a sort of proverb that "India was not yet conquered, for Bhurtpore had never been taken." The ground of attack on the present occasion was, as usual, the defence of the rights of the infant son of the deceased Rajah against the pretensions of an usurping uncle. Poor Sir David Ochterlony, the hero of Nepal, then Commander of the Forces, and Resident at Delhi, had already promised assistance, and commenced the necessary operations; but his conduct being unhandisomely rebuked and thwarted by the Calcutta Government, he retired in mortification to Meerut, where he shortly afterwards died. Not two months had elapsed, however, before his policy was confirmed and acted upon by his successor, Sir Charles Metcalfe. The supposed impregnable city, surrounded by forest and ditch, was attacked by the British troops under Lord Combermere, with upwards of a hundred pieces of ordnance, and eventually a breach being effected by means of a mine, was taken by assault January, 1826. The fall of the capital was followed by the immediate submission of all the other towns and villages in the principality; the young Rajah was conducted to the palace and seated on the throne by Lord Combermere, in the presence of an English regiment, there to reign under the "protection" of the British Company. The victory was of most important consequence to us as regards the prestige of our name in India. Had we failed in this expedition all the North-western provinces, with Delhi as a centre, would have put themselves in open revolt, and the supremacy of British rule would have been shaken throughout India. As it happened, directly the reverse was the case; our rule was confirmed, and the fall of Bhurtpore carried dismay and discouragement even to the Court of Ava, and to many countries beyond the limits of India.

IX.—GOVERNMENT OF LORD WM. BENTINCK.—1823-35.

PEACE POLICY AGAIN RESUMED.—REVIEW OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.—PARTIAL RELAXATIONS OF THEIR COMMERCIAL MONOPOLY IN 1793 AND 1813.—COMMITTEES ON THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (1827, 1830, AND 1831).—RENEWAL OF THE CHARTER (1834).—THE COMPANY'S COMMERCIAL CHARACTER ABOLISHED.—LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK'S REFORMS.

Lord Amherst resigned in March, 1827, and was succeeded by Lord William Bentinck, "whose former Indian career, as Governor of Madras, had not been a very fortunate one," and who landed at Calcutta in July, 1828. As no military operations of importance were un-

dertaken in the course of his seven years' administration—the march of conquest was stayed, and, in the opinion of many, British empire in the East having reached its limits—this seems to be the proper occasion to review the civil and constitutional position of the East India Company, and the various measures of internal government carried out under their authority, since the date at which we last left the subject.

The commercial monopoly of the East India Company had from the beginning been a subject of jealousy and complaint with the commercial classes of the United Kingdom, who at every renewal of the charter made strenuous efforts for its abolition. The exclusive privileges of the Company became the more obnoxious to censure that, having their attention and means fully occupied with political and military operations, they took no heed to the improvement of their newly-acquired possessions, whilst at the same time they rigorously excluded others from the attempt. For any European to be found in India without a special license from the company was a misdemeanour, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both; and if he persisted in his wrong he was punishable by transportation. Thus, having no capital themselves to improve their possessions, the Company prohibited that of others from being employed for the purpose. It was suspected further, that from the same cause—the preoccupation of their time and capital with matters extraneous to commercial pursuits the trading operations of the Company were not carried on to the same advantage, either as respects the parties engaged or the country generally, as the field would afford opportunities for if thrown open to individual enterprise.

The commerce with India was partially thrown open to individuals, but in Company's ships, by the charter of 1793. A further relaxation of the Company's monopoly was made at the renewal of the charter in 1813. The Company in vain petitioned, alleging that without their commercial privileges they could not maintain their political position, or territorial possessions. By the Act 56th Geo. III., the trade with India (but not with China) was thrown open to ships of a given tonnage, under license from the Court of Directors, on whose refusal of it appeal lay to the Board of Control; and the resort of individuals to India for commercial and other purposes was permitted under similar restrictions. It was also enacted that the Company's accounts were henceforth to be kept under two separate heads—"territory" and "commerce"—and a general authority given to the Board of Control as to the appropriation of territorial revenues, and surplus commercial profits after certain provisions. Furthermore the power of the Imperial Government was increased in other points; henceforth no Governor-General, Governor, or Commander-in-Chief was to be appointed, and no suspended or dismissed servant restored, without the sanction of the Crown.

In 1826 strenuous efforts were commenced by Mr. Canning, who held the office of President of the Board of Control, to throw open some part of the China trade, at least as regarded the supply of foreign ports in Europe; and some concessions were the result of a compromise. In 1827 the same great statesman having become First Lord of the Treasury, a committee was appointed to consider the whole subject, who recommended the entire dissolution of the "China monopoly;" but the sudden death of Mr. Canning put a stop to the further prosecution of this important suggestion. In 1830, Lord Ellenborough in the House of Peers, and Mr. (afterwards Sir Robert) Peel in the Commons, obtained the appointment of Committees to inquire—1st, whether it would be possible to conduct the Government of India, directly or indirectly, without the assistance of the Company? and, 2nd, whether the assistance of the Company should be afforded in the manner in which it had hitherto been afforded, or in some other way? The Reports of both these Committees were unfavourable to the continuance of the authority and privileges of the Company, whose evidence had been taken. In June, 1831, a new Committee was appointed, on the motion of Lord Glenelg, who made their report in 1832, extending to 800 printed pages. The previous reports had been very nearly as voluminous; so that it could not be alleged that in anything that was subsequently done Parliament acted upon a scanty amount of information. In 1833, the Company's Charter was renewed till 1854; but under conditions which entirely changed its character. It was to cease to trade altogether, and to occupy itself simply with the Government of its territories, in conjunction with the Board of Control. In return, a dividend of 10 per cent was guaranteed on the Company's Stock; and a sinking fund of £2,000,000 established for its gradual redemption. Upon the whole, we think, this cannot be considered a very bad bargain for the Company. They were confessedly without means; were in debt to the extent of £25,000,000, at an average interest of 5 per cent; and with an annual deficit accruing. The estimates for the year 1827-28 (for establishments abroad only) showed a total revenue of £22,852,516; against an expenditure of £23,978,911; leaving a deficiency of £1,126,425; and the amount of the annual deficit has since increased considerably, being on the average about two millions and a half sterling.

We return now to Lord William Bentinck, whose mission was chiefly distinguished by the carrying out a system of economy in the various departments of the Government, accompanied by reductions of batta allowances to the army, reductions which had been ordained to many of his Lordship's predecessors, who, however, had shrunk from the odium of enforcing them. It was now plain to see that the golden age of Indian rule was passed; and penury, discontent, and debt became too generally the fate of the employés, at least in the military ranks. He also abolished the punishment of flogging in the native army—a regulation which led to much jealousy and invidious feeling between them and the British troops: it has since been rescinded.

The complete suppression of the practice of suttee, or self-immolation of widows, which had been considerably restrained under Lords Hastings and Amherst, was a measure of less questionable propriety. His Lordship's external policy was only marked by some efforts of friendly diplomacy with the Sikh ruler, Maharajah Runjeet Singh, and with the Ameers of Scinde, which laid the foundation of some subsequent complications; and by the conquest of the small Rajah of Coorg, and the annexation of his territories as part of the British Empire (April, 1834).

In March, 1835, Lord William Bentinck retired, and was succeeded by Lord Auckland, who arrived at the seat of Government towards the close of the year.

X.—GOVERNMENTS OF LORDS AUCKLAND, ELLENBOROUGH, HARDINGE, AND DALHOUSIE.—1835-1856.

DISASTROUS EXPEDITION TO AFGHANISTAN UNDER SIR JOHN KEANE.—THE BRITISH ARMY DESTROYED.—THEIR PATE AVENGED BY POLLOCK AND NOTT.—CONQUEST OF SCINDE AND GWALIOR. RECALL OF LORD ELLENBOROUGH.—OPERATIONS UNDER LORD HARDINGE AND LORD DALHOUSIE IN THE PUNJAB, AND ANNEXATION THEREOF.—ANNEXATION OF OUDE.

The operations recently undertaken in Nepal and Burmah, which we have just described, were certainly contrary to the general preconceived line of policy of our Indian Government, which was opposed in principle to external war and annexation of territory. Both those expeditions, however, were forced upon us by the aggressive acts of others, and may be looked upon as strictly partaking of the character of defensive war. That in this result they led to an extension of territory is hardly to be wondered at; for from the nature of the circumstances it was necessary to discourage our troublesome neighbours from a repetition of attempts of the kind, from which we had suffered considerable inconvenience, by the infliction of an exemplary penalty; and in so doing care was taken as well to improve and simplify, as to extend, our frontier. So judicious were the arrangements made on these occasions, that we have never since had occasion for the least disquiet or alarm in our extreme north-eastern possessions.

The accession of Lord Auckland to power was signalled by the undertaking of extensive operations on the extreme north-western frontier of India; operations of a mixed diplomatic and military character, which, though indirectly based upon considerations of territorial security, had not the imperative excuse of immediate danger from external attack to justify them, which we recognise in the cases of Nepal and Burmah. For a series of years a vague apprehension of the hostile designs of Russia, operating through the Princes of Persia and Afghanistan, had from time to time disquieted the authorities both of Calcutta and Leadenhall-street. Infected by this dread, and influenced by the representations of Lieutenant (afterwards Sir A.) Burnes, who had some time before been sent on a roving mission amongst the sundry native chiefs beyond the Sutlej, Lord William Bentinck, towards the close of his administration, negoti-

ated a treaty with the Ameers of Scinde for the navigation of the Indus, in return for which we promised non-interference with their projects beyond the Sutlej—an arrangement which naturally served to excite the jealousy and alarm of our old ally Runjeet Singh, the Lion of Lahore, and of Dost Mohammed of Cabul, upon whom we had previously been lavishing promises of goodwill and protection, and even suggestions of a subsidy.

Such was the uncertain position of our relations in this quarter when Lord Auckland, who was also influenced by the representations and opinions of Burnes, determined to bring matters to a crisis. After some deliberation it was resolved that Dost Mahommed was not to be trusted as an ally of England; and that he ought, therefore, to be dethroned. A convenient claimant for his throne was found in the old Shah Sujah, who was a sort of state prisoner in the hands of Runjeet Singh, and a treaty was accordingly signed with Sujah and Runjeet for the restoration of the former to the throne of his ancestors, and the passage of a British army through the Sikh country for the purpose of effecting it. Then (October, 1839) followed the famous proclamation of Simla, signed by his Lordship alone, and in opposition, as is supposed, to the opinion of a majority of the Council; this proceeding being in strict conformity with a provision in the Charter Act, which permits the Governor-General to act alone, and on his own responsibility, when absent from Calcutta. Of the operations which followed we need give but a brief account, the more striking and painful incidents being still fresh in the memory of most of our readers. After a trying march through Scinde, in the course of which we were ruthlessly plundered by the Beloochees, with the sanction of our allies the Ameers, and through the Bolan Pass, infested by wild Afghans, we commenced a brief but delusive career of victory. Candahar, Ghuznee, and Cabool successively fell into our hands; and (August, 1839) Shah Sujah was put upon the throne in nominal rule over a people who hated and despised him. Sir John Keane considered his work done when this force had been enacted through, and hurried back to India, and thence to England, where he was raised to the peerage, with the title of Baron Keane of Ghuznee and Cappelquin, with a pension of £2000 a year. But in this case, reversing the ordinary routine, the tragedy was to follow the farce. In the course of the progress of the expedition into Afghanistan, whilst we were negotiating a small subsidy treaty with the Khan of Khelat, the latter, in conversation with Burnes, warned our unfortunate agent that Dost Mahomed Khan was a man of resource and ability; and that, though we might put him down, and thrust Shah Sujah in his place, we should never succeed in winning over the Afghan nation; concluding with these memorable words—"You have brought an army into the country, but how do you propose to take it back again?" Never were words of condemnation more fearfully prophetic. That army never returned from the seat of its ill-considered conquests—but, the victim of inclement weather and treachery, perished miserably and helplessly in flight. The Bolan Pass and the Khyber Pass were whitened with their bones. At this painful and humiliating juncture a change of Government took place at home, and Lord Ellenborough was appointed in the room of Lord Auckland, and arrived at Calcutta on the last day of February, 1842, with the anxious duty before him of retrieving the disasters of the position, releasing the prisoners in the hands of the enemy, and to some extent vindicating the honour of the British arms.

These important objects were successfully and satisfactorily accomplished by the gallant Pollock and Nott (who received knightages, not peerages for their important services) and, on the 1st of Oct., 1842, Lord Ellenborough issued a proclamation from Simla, the spot whence Lord Auckland had dated his declaration of war, in which it was stated "that the disasters in Afghanistan having been avenged upon every scene of past misfortune, the British Army would be withdrawn to the Sutlej."

But too many discordant elements had been evoked in this quarter to allow of an immediate and permanent pacification. The Scindian war was no isolated event. It was the tail of the Afghan storm; and it introduced a new General on the scene, who was peculiarly qualified to deal with its emergencies. The treachery and hostile designs of the Ameers of Scinde, who only sought to make a market of us, were no longer to be doubted. Their armed hordes threatened us on every side, Sir Charles Napier, armed by instructions from the Governor-General, resolved to act without delay, and, above all, to anticipate the summer heats, which would have been fatal to the health of his little army. He pushed on with a rapidity which presaged success; and, on the 17th Feb., 1843, with 2600 men of all arms, attacked the army of Scinde, 35,000 strong, with 15 guns, advantageously posted at Meeanee, and utterly routed them. This victory, followed up by the threat of attacking Hyderabad was enough. The Ameers surrendered unconditionally, and by a proclamation of the Governor-General, dated from the Palace of Agra, on the 5th March, 1843, Scinde was annexed to the British dominions. By a subsequent proclamation slavery, which had prevailed to a frightful extent, was abolished throughout the newly-acquired province, and the navigation of the Indus was thrown open to all nations.

The conquest of Scinde was shortly followed by transactions in the Mahratta state of Gwalior, which rendered our interposition necessary. The case was of the usual kind—intrigue and violence in the court of an infant Maharajah, who, by treaty, was under the protection of the British Government; and, as a consequence, an unfriendly feeling threatening the latter. In the end, some rapid and spirited operations under Sir Hugh Gough—two battles, those of Maharajpore and Punnier being gained in one day (24th December)—the British supremacy was fully established at the Durbar, and Maharajah Tyejee Rao Scindia restored under our protection to the musnud.

In the midst of these successes Lord Ellenborough was recalled by the sole authority of the Board of Directors—being the only occasion on which they have hitherto exercised this peculiar privilege, conceded to them by the terms of their charter. Sir Henry (afterwards Viscount) Hardinge was appointed to succeed him, and arrived at Calcutta in July, 1844.

Lord Ellenborough was recalled for his conquests and his supposed anti-British designs. Sir Henry (afterwards Viscount) Hardinge went out upon pacific principles. But who shall control the destinies or restrain the growth of nations? The policy which Lord Auckland had inaugurated in the North-west Provinces was not yet worked out to the end. Runjeet Singh, the Lion of Lahore, died on the 27th June, 1839; and a long chapter of anarchy and bloodshed ensued amongst his descendants, which, in 1843, placed Duleep Singh—a child of only four years of age—upon the musnud. The panches of the army with whom war and its attendant plunder were the sole object of desire, ruled everything in the court of the infant Maharajah, and insisted upon opening hostilities with England in breach of the treaty of 1809. Sir H. Hardinge, fully apprised of what was going on, resolved not to strike the first blow, but to have an army concentrated on the spot, ready to repel and resent the first attempt at violating our frontiers. The Sikhs crossed the Sutlej 11th December, 1845; and on the 18th was fought the glorious battle of Moodkee, in which the enemy was thoroughly routed. This success was followed by the battles of Ferozshah, Aliwal, and Sobraon, which terminated the contest. On March 8th, 1847, was signed the Treaty of Lahore, by which "the whole of the territory lying south of the Sutlej," and in the Doab (or plain) between the rivers Beas and Sutlej, and the territories between the Beas and the Indus, were ceded to the British, with the control of the rivers Beas and Sutlej, and various important privileges conceded, amongst which was the right of passing troops through the Lahore territories for the protection of British territories or those of their allies. Further, a sort of protectorate was acknowledged in the British Government, and the Lahore army limited to twenty-five battalions of infantry of 800 men each, and 12,000 cavalry. Sir H. Hardinge was raised to the Peerage in reward of his successful operations in this quarter, and was succeeded in the Governor-Generalship by Lord Dalhousie. The first act of his Government was to resist the unmistakable acts of treachery on the part of the Sikh chiefs, which, after the battle of Chillianwallah, resulted in the annexation of the entire Punjab to the British Empire in India (February, 1849).

The remainder of the period of Lord Dalhousie's Government was marked by events of the highest importance; the consequences of which are yet only in course of progress. The annexation of the Kingdom of Oude, justified upon the ground of internal misrule, which endangered the common safety, was the crowning stroke of his policy, and completed the scheme of an empire of extent and splendour unexampled in the history of the world. At the same time there are those who dispute the policy of this Act, on the grounds both of justice and expediency. The Kings of Oude, whatever the errors of their internal Government, had always been the firm allies of England, and upon more than one occasion when our Government was hard pressed, had accommodated it with loans to a considerable amount, in repayment of which we "compelled" them to receive accessions of territory alike useless to both parties." The writer just quoted, "One who has Served under Napier," makes the following general and cogent observations on the subject of this

annexation:—"The King of Oude was the sole remaining independent Mahometan Sovereign in India; as such he commanded the veneration and regard of all the members of the Mussulman persuasion. To strike him down, then, would excite a general feeling of discontent amongst a very numerous and powerful class of our subjects—men of whom the cavalry regiments were chiefly composed, and who supplied at least two hundred bayonets to each regiment of native infantry. From his territories, indeed, our army was almost entirely recruited. The Hindoo and Mahometan sepey alike came from Oude; he transmitted all his savings to his relatives in that country; and it is a remarkable fact, and one that fully refutes Lord Dalhousie's assertions about the misgovernment of Oude, that not a single instance has been known of a sepey settling down after the completion of his service in our provinces: he has invariably proceeded to Oude, to invest his little fortune in land. Colonel Sleeman, for many years our agent at the Court of Lucknow, and one of the ablest men who ever held that appointment, was so well aware of this fact, that he lost no opportunity of impressing upon Government his conviction that the annexation of Oude would produce disaffection in the native army, principally because it would transfer the family of the sepey from the operation of the regal regulations and justice of the King of Oude to our own civil courts."

The annexation of Oude was effected suddenly and without warning, in the early part of 1856. In the month of March, in that year, Lord Dalhousie gave up the government of India and returned to England, where he received congratulations and honours, and a pension of £5000 a year. He was succeeded in the Governor-Generalship by Viscount Canning, whose position was not destined to be a bed of roses.

XI.—GOVERNMENT OF LORD CANNING, 1856.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE ANNEXATION OF OUDE.—DISAFFECTION IN THE BENGAL ARMY.—THE HISTORY OF THE MUTINY DOWN TO THE RE-CAPTURE OF DELHI, AND THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW, SEPT. 1857.—THE NEW CHARTER OF 1853.—CONCLUSION.

The anomaly of an invading power putting arms into the hands of its subjugated subjects, and leaving to them the defence of the conquered territory, is one which has only been attempted by the English; and the policy of so doing has often been the subject of grave doubts in the minds of all who have thought deeply on the subject, or sought to look beyond the immediate day. However hazardous, under the most favourable circumstances, such an arrangement must necessarily be, in the case of India the danger is increased in intensity from the fact of the native troops so employed being of a dark and degrading creed, implacably inimical to that of the ruling party. There were thus religious motives brought to strengthen the national motives; and both of such a nature as to leave it hopeless that they should ever be forgotten or abandoned. Repeated warnings of this danger have been given to the Government and the public by men who have thought deeply on the subject—Metcalfe, Napier, Gleig, and others—but without exciting the attention they deserved. The state of the Bengal army—where the prevalence of caste was the strongest, and where the prejudices of caste had been most favoured by the Government—has long been acknowledged to be worse in this respect than those of either of the other two Presidencies. Sir Charles Napier, in an official letter written some years ago, says:—"The last and most important thing which I reckon injurious to the Indian army is the immense influence given to 'caste' instead of being discouraged it has been encouraged in the Bengal army. In the Bombay army it is discouraged, and that army is in better order than the Bengal army. In this latter the Brahmins have been leaders in every mutiny. In the last mutiny about pay—and which, I may say, was general through the Bengal army, though it appeared in six regiments only—all seemed to be governed by the Brahmins; and, seeing the great danger which existed then, with permission of the Governor-General, I disbanded the 66th Native Infantry. I seized the opportunity which accident produced, and transferred a regiment of Goorkhas into the vacancy. Had I not done this, it would have been vain to disband the 66th Regiment, for plenty more were prepared to revolt. Had I not shown them that other troops were ready to take their place. The mutineers had said openly, 'Wait till we all act together.'"

All these cautions passed by unheeded; yet were the symptoms in confirmation of them neither few nor trivial in character. Under Lord Ellenborough, and again under Lord Dalhousie, a mutinous spirit had manifested itself in the Bengal army, but had been timely suppressed on the latter occasion through the vigorous conduct of Sir Charles Napier, for which he was rebuked by the noble Governor-General. "He retired," says the intelligent writer already quoted, to avoid witnessing with his hands tied the catastrophe which he foresaw. A third time, in 1852, the prejudices of the sepoys were placed in opposition to the will of the Government. Lord Dalhousie succumbed. From that moment a revolt became a mere question of time and opportunity. So blind was Lord Dalhousie to the significance of these events, that upon taking leave of the Government of India, he left upon record in an official despatch, his opinion that the Indian army was "in a condition which could not be improved."

The disaffection so long suppressed, but so ominously sending forth muttered warnings, at length broke forth in terrible reality. It was in the month of January of the present year that the earliest symptoms of revolt manifested themselves. There had been awkward and mysterious movements at work from an earlier period; which, had they been investigated at the time, might have revealed the plot and averted the calamity. The story of the cakes and the lotus flowers which were forwarded from regiment to regiment of the Bengal army was at first laughed at as a practical joke, or an act of unmeaning absurdity. It is now too palpable that it was no joke, but the machinery for setting in operation a deeply-organised conspiracy. With respect to the cakes, it is now explained that, after they had been spread through all the regiments, and eaten by the men, an announcement was—or was to have been—made, that they contained the powdered bones of cows and pigs, and that thus the cast of every man who touched them would have been insidiously destroyed. Another cause of alarm and jealousy were the cartridges served out for the new Enfield rifle, and which, as was industriously rumoured, were greased with fat of cows and pigs. There is no question now that all these reports, eminently calculated to disquiet the mind of the sensitive sepey, were originated by the Mussulman portion of the population, whose object was to destroy the power of the Christian, and to resume their own long-lost ascendancy.

The first discontents, originating with those unhappy greased cartridges, were in vain met by explanations, and assurances of the groundlessness of the offensive suspicions they had given rise to. As no amount of explanation would satisfy the remonstrants, they were permitted to make up their own cartridges. From the cartridges made up, they then transferred their objections to the paper supplied to make them; and what was at first respectful remonstrance became permanent and growing disaffection. In February the 19th Regiment broke into open mutiny at Berhampore, and it was shortly afterwards disbanded. Next the 34th, commanded by an utterly incompetent officer, displayed the grossest form of mutiny, and shared the fate of the 19th. From this period the mutiny rapidly extended, and, starting from the neighbourhood of Calcutta, the poison of disloyalty swept like a strong wind up the Ganges and the Jumna, its presence being marked by incendiary fires in many stations, and a steady opposition to the use of any cartridges served out by the Government. In May, the whole army was ripe for revolt. Yet, in spite of the symptoms which had shown themselves far and wide, the officers of the native regiments continued to repose complete confidence in their men, and to take no precautions against the hideous calamities that already dawned above the horizon of the future.

On the 6th of May the first overt act of organised rebellion occurred. The 3rd Light Cavalry, stationed at Meerut, were called out on parade, and ordered to take these hateful cartridges. Eighty-five of the men refused; and three days afterwards, at a Court-martial, at which native troops took part, were sentenced to six and ten years' hard labour, in pursuance of which they were removed to the neighbouring gaol, shackled and ironed. Here was the first mistake committed; the first evidence of weakness, which gave courage to the conspirators. A little show of firmness, and a few rounds of grapeshot, as at Barrackpore, would have nipped the contemplated treason in the bud. On the day following, being Sunday, the 10th of May, just as the Europeans at Meerut were setting out for church, the 3rd Native Cavalry, exasperated at the ignominious punishment inflicted upon their comrades, took horse, and, galloping to the infantry lines (11th and 20th Natives) called them out to the slaughter of the infidels.

(Sir James) who tried to recall the men to their duty, was shot on the parade-ground; and in the brief space of an hour scores of Euro-

peans—men, women, infants—were murdered by the rebels, and the lines of the cantonment were licked up by fire. There was a large force of British soldiers at hand, but under a bewildered chief (General Hewitt, who has since been dismissed from his command for supineness) they did nothing to punish the mutineers. Darkness fell over the horrid scene; the British remained inactive; the murderers made off, unopposed, to Delhi. On the 11th, the furious troopers of the 3rd dashed through the streets of that city; they were joined by three infantry regiments; and in forty-eight hours after the death of the first European at Meerut, the ancient capital of Hindostan became the head-quarters of rebellion, murder, and rapine; and the puppet King, whom years ago we had set up in pensioned stase, was proclaimed Emperor of India. Delhi was the great arsenal of the north-west. Within its walls were hundreds of heavy guns, tons of thousands of stands of arms, millions of cartridges, and piles of munitions of all kinds. Yet—strange infatuation—was there not in Delhi a single corps of British soldiers; and the only resistance offered to the frenzied mutineers was at one of the magazines, which Lieutenants Willoughby and Forrest and four subordinates first defended and then blew up.

The surprise of the British in the north-west provinces and in central India was complete. For one entire month the rebel flag flaunted unchallenged at Delhi. During that month, and long after, a series of bloody events occurred which defy the imagination in its attempts to realise their horrors, and which fill the heart with horror, pity, and abiding indignation. For in every direction during that fearful May, June, and July, lust, murder, and every abomination reigned almost unchecked. Officers were massacred at mess, congregations were butchered in churches, fugitives were caught in their vain attempt at flight and destroyed by hellish torments. Some died by the bullet, some by the sword, some in the flames, some, alas! were done to death—and these were English women and English maidens—in modes which can never be described. The revolt soon became universal; the Bengal army had ceased to exist. By the end of June the British held not a single place in Oude except Lucknow, gallantly kept by Sir Henry Lawrence; no place between Allahabad and Delhi except Agra; and not one post between the Jumna and the Vindya mountains.

In the Punjab there was fortunately a commander who comprehended the nature of the danger, and had judgment and decision proper to meet it. By the electric telegraph Sir John Lawrence, the Chief Commissioner, then at Lahore, was informed of the mutiny at Meerut within twenty-four hours. He instantly paraded and disarmed the native regiments at every station where there was a force of Europeans sufficient to accomplish that great object. By this swift decision he not only saved the Punjab, but secured the line of the Indus and established a strong base for future operations. At the same time a body of British and Sikh infantry was concentrated at Umballah to act against Delhi, and General Anson came from Simla to lead them. But their movements were slow. They had to wait for a siege-train. When the guns came up there was no carriage for the troops. They had to march under a burning sun. General Anson died of cholera at Kurnaul (27th May), and General Barnard led the little army (about 4000 strong) to Delhi. The first conflict with the rebels was fought on the Hindun, an affluent of the Jumna. Here Brigadier Wilson, with troops from Meerut, twice routed the sepoys, and then joined General Barnard. It was not until the 8th June that the British appeared before Delhi. The mutineers had taken up a position outside the walls, as if in defiance of our troops. But in this second encounter with the British soldiers the enemy were ignominiously routed and their guns taken. The smallness of our force, and the want of a siege-train, forbade for the present an assault upon the town. Repeated desperate sorties were made by the rebel garrison, who, however, were always repulsed with terrible loss of life, and generally with the loss of any guns they dared to bring out of the gates.

From Delhi, eastward to Benares, we find rebel sepoys streaming up to the centre of the mutiny, or engaged in hostile enterprises on the way. Agra had a small garrison. On the 5th of July it was menaced by 10,000 mutineers from Central India. A gallant band of 500 issued forth to meet them, and gave them such a lesson that the place was not afterwards attacked. Sir Henry Lawrence held out successfully at Lucknow until he died (July 4), killed by the treacherous fire of native troops, who pretended fidelity only to betray. His successor, Major Banks, made good his place. At Cawnpore, Sir Hugh Wheeler held a barrack against a horde of brigands led by Nana Sahib—a name now stamped with infamous fame. The gallant Wheeler was killed; the little garrison, protecting a crowd of women and children, reduced by famine, surrendered—on condition, sworn to by Nana Sahib, of being allowed to depart in safety; but they were all basely massacred by that miscreant, with the exception of two hundred ladies and children, who were made prisoners, and reserved for a later and more cruel fate. Mutiny had already shown itself at Allahabad and Benares, and had been trampled up by the energy of Col. Neill of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, hastily sent up the river from Calcutta. It was in the beginning of July that a little force composed of portions of the Fusiliers the 78th and 64th, and some Sikhs, collected at Allahabad under Brigadier Havelock. The exploits of this force are of world-wide renown. In ten days they marched 124 miles, fought four actions, and captured upwards of twenty guns. But, alas! they arrived at Cawnpore (17th July) only in time to find the bloody relics of their slaughtered countrymen and countrywomen. With numbers reduced by battle and disease, General Havelock, after burning Bithoor, crossed the Ganges to relieve Lucknow. Again and again he was victorious, and administered signal chastisement on the rebel enemy; his band of invincibles performed unparalleled feats; but the misconduct of one man deprived them of the fruits of their labours.

Havelock's ultimate success depended upon the prompt arrival of reinforcements. A strong body was on its way from Calcutta. The aggressive movement begun by him was acquiring consistency and continuity, when General Lloyd, commanding at Dinapore, allowed four native regiments to mutiny and escape from under the very guns of a British force of infantry and artillery (23th July). This blunder threw the whole road up the country into confusion, occasioned other mutinies, alarmed Calcutta itself, and, what was worse, stopped the march of those very reinforcements for which Havelock was waiting at Cawnpore; nay, placed Havelock's force itself in great peril, and for a time stayed all. To aggravate the severity of this calamity a force sent by General Lloyd to the relief of Arrah, under Captain Dunbar, being pressed forward at night without due caution, fell into an ambush, and were nearly all destroyed (July 27).

At this critical period the anxieties of the Government were increased by distant rumours of disaffection amongst some of the troops of Bombay and Madras, which had hitherto been staunch. A few prompt examples, however, from time to time, as occasion required, preserved our authority in these places, and averted all occasion for alarm; and we shall not, therefore, further advert to the affairs in these quarters.

It should be stated that the King of Oude, being suspected of complicity in the treasonable revolt, had been arrested (16th June), and, with five of his Ministers, confined in Fort William, at Calcutta.

The two great centres of operation and anxiety were now Delhi (where our brave forces continued to watch the mutinous garrison) and Lucknow, in the fortress of which a small band of British troops, with a large number of women and children, gallantly held their ground against the besieging hordes of Nana Sahib.

Delhi had cost our army some of its best blood—victims to fatigue and the severity of the climate. On the 5th of July General Barnard died, of cholera, and was succeeded in the command by General Reid; and on the 22nd of the same month the latter gallant officer was compelled by indisposition to secede from the command, in which he was followed by Brigadier-General A. Wilson. At length, on the 6th of September, the anxiously-looked-for siege-train arrived in the British camp; and immediate preparations were made for the assault upon the town, which took place on the 14th, and was gloriously successful, though attended by great loss in killed and wounded, amongst the former of which is to be recorded the name of the brave General Nicholson. During the five following days the besiegers fought their way, inch by inch, through the town, which, on the 20th, was wholly in their hands.

Within a few days after the capture of Delhi the relief of Lucknow was effected by the gallant Havelock, to whom Sir James Outram, though his superior in military rank, had conceded the honour of conducting the operations. After a succession of brilliant affairs between the 20th and 25th September, the British force, on the last-named day, finally routed the enemy, who were strongly posted in a position five miles from Lucknow, and the relief of the brave and long post-up garrison was effected. For the completion of operations in this quarter, however, additional reinforcements will be needed.

Full particulars of the hard and remarkable struggles at Delhi and Lucknow are given in last week's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; it is, therefore, not necessary to repeat them here.

Meantime 40,000 British troops, promptly dispatched by sea to the scene of the mutiny are in course of arriving; and, by their strong arms and devoted courage, the hydra of rebellion will speedily be crushed, and our supremacy restored.

It remains to be stated that, upon the renewal of the Charter in 1853, the power of the Crown was increased by the concession of the right to direct appointment of a third in number of the Directors of the East India Company. Thus has the principle of an Imperial rule been gradually growing up in connection with these vast and valuable possessions; but it is still a question whether the acknowledgment and growth of that principle have not been too tardy, and too partial, for the requirements of the case.

H. O.

THE ENGRAVINGS.

COLOURED SUPPLEMENT.

CAWNPORE.

Cawnpore is situated on the west side of the Ganges—which is here more than a mile broad, and is crossed by a bridge of boats—in lat. 26 deg. N., and long. 80 deg. E. It is a modern town, and one of the principal military stations of the province of Allahabad. The neighbouring gardens produce an abundance of grapes, peaches, and other fruits and vegetables. The principal bazaars in the native town are well supplied, and there is a great trade in leather and cloths of every kind. The European shops, also, are numerous and excellent.

Amongst the principal buildings is a handsome modern Gothic Church, a Theatre, and the Assembly-rooms—lately the scene of a dismal and revolting massacre of our fellow-countrymen. The writer in Madden's "Gazetteer and Gazetteer Map" says, "Nana Sahib appears to have experienced a malignant satisfaction in dragging a great part of his victims to be butchered at these Assembly-rooms, where the wretch himself had many a time and oft enjoyed the hospitality of the English residents." About ten miles distant by land, on the same side of the Ganges, is Bithoor, late the residence of this miscreant, but which has since the mutiny and massacre been burned to the ground by the gallant Havelock. Cawnpore was in former times the largest cantonment in upper India, but has recently, and particularly since the annexation of Oude, been shorn of its pristine glory.

DELHI.

Delhi, or, as the Mahometans name it, Shahjahanabad, was once the capital of the Mogul empire, which extended from Lahore to Bengal, and from the Himalayas to the Deccan. The city lies upon the right bank of the Jumna, at the northern extremity of that range of hills, which runs up through the Alwar country past Ferozepore and Tinjara to Sonā, &c., disappearing on its arrival in the neighbourhood of Delhi. The fortifications of Delhi, as lately existing, although not technically strong, were very complete, and in perfect repair. A lofty curtain-wall, flanked by numerous bastions capable of sustaining heavy guns, with a deep ditch and regular glacis, might well defy an attack from all the irregular hordes of Asia; and such, in fact, was the extent of security originally contemplated. But the defences against which Pindaroes and Maharattas were powerless, embraced within their circle such a military matériel as Akbar and Aurangzebe never dreamed of. In short, until a very recent period, this same city of Delhi enclosed within its red granite ramparts the only arsenal and expense magazine that could have been made available for current military requirements on the north-west frontier.

The walls of the city are nearly seven miles about; and there are seven principal gates—viz., the Lahore, the Ajmere, the Turkoman, the Delhi, the Mohur, the Cabul, and the Cashmere. Delhi contains many handsome private residences, belonging to the ancient nobility of the Mogul Court; and a considerable number of English and Eurasian families, the officers attached to the magazine, shopkeepers, and pensioners, lived here in perfect security up to the hour when the insurrection broke out. The King's palace and the Jumna Masjid are amongst the most remarkable of the ancient public buildings.

About ten miles to the south of Delhi stands that wonderful column called the Kootub Minar, of red stone, about 270 feet high, and broken into four stories by solid-looking little balconies of the same material. There is a magnificent bird's-eye view of the surrounding country from the top of this column, to which access is gained by a spiral staircase of stone, several feet broad at the bottom, but just sufficient for a single person to pass when approaching the summit. The gigantic tomb of one Adum Khan is another object of great interest in this neighbourhood.

PESHAWUR.

Peshawur is the ancient capital of eastern Afghanistan, situated in lat. 34 deg. N., long. 71 E., and 1503 miles N. W. from Calcutta. It stands in a well-cultivated populous plain, forming a circle of about thirty-five miles across, and nearly surrounded by mountains. This city was founded by the Emperor Akbar, and from its convenient situation between Western Afghanistan and India, became a place of considerable commerce. Its population is estimated at 100,000, principally of Indian origin. "The Gazetteer and Gazetteer Map of the Indian Rebellion" lately published by Madden, gives some particulars respecting this and other places which we shall take advantage of in the descriptions of some of the Engravings in our present Number. The troops cantoned here at the time of the mutinous outbreak, were—two troops of Horse Artillery (European), five companies of Foot Artillery (European), with two light field batteries; a company of Sappers and Miners; the 5th Light Cavalry; Her Majesty's 70th Foot and 87th Fusiliers; the 21st, 27th, 51st and 64th Regiments Native Infantry; and the 7th and 18th Regiments Irregular Cavalry. The 51st Native Infantry here exhibited another instance of an attempt at open violence after the corps had been disarmed, and in the face of hopeless odds. Many of all ranks were executed in this regiment: amongst others the Subahdar Major, its chief native officer. Peshawur furnishes detachments for outpost duty at Fort Mackeson, Fort Barrah, Abazais, Shubkuddur (where the Kelati-Ghilzie Regiment has remained faithful), and Michnee. The ordinary head quarters of the "Guide Corps" are at Murdan, in the immediate neighbourhood.

BENARES.

Benares is situated on the northern bank of the Ganges, in lat 25 deg. 30 min. N., long. 83 deg. 1 min. E. This is considered to be the largest and most populous city in Hindostan, its population (consisting of all classes, including natives of all parts of India, with considerable numbers of Turks, Tartars, Persians, and Armenians) being formerly estimated at not less than 700,000 persons—now at 250,000. It is, however, very badly built; the streets being extremely narrow, and the whole town remarkably dirty. By the Hindoos it is usually styled *Kusee*, or "the splendid;" and, according to the Brahminical legends, it was originally constructed of gold, which, in consequence of the wickedness of the people, became stone, and latterly has degenerated into mud and thatch. The city, with the surrounding country for ten miles' distance, is held by the Hindoos to be sacred, and it is resorted to by great numbers of pilgrims. Many chiefs of distant provinces, who cannot visit it in person, are accustomed to send deputies thither to wash away their sins for them by proxy. It is a place of considerable commerce, and a noted mart for diamonds, procured chiefly from Bundelcund.

SKETCHES BY NATIVE ARTISTS.

The Illustrations on page 548 comprise a variety of characters and incidents in Indian native life, from drawings by native artists, which will almost speak for themselves. The native troopers of Bengal, being mostly gentlemen of high caste, are, or were, a very proud and dashing sort of persons, and had always their grooms to attend to their horses. The pipe-attendant is an essential in Oriental luxury and comfort, the pipe itself being the inseparable companion of Nawab, Pasha, and Sahib. The pipe represented is of the kind denominated *narghile*, wherein the fumes of the weed, which is of a peculiar sort, and specially prepared, are inhaled through water. The state of a native Prince, on his elephant, has been often described, and has been pretty well imitated in the spectacles at Astley's. The carriage of a native King, drawn by bullocks, is a gorgeous affair, covered with trappings in gold and jewellery, and formed so as to shelter its occupant as completely as possible from the piercing rays of the sun. The bullock-cart, for removing luggage, is an humble kind of vehicle, and substantially built to enable it to stand the wear and tear of the abominable roads which too generally abound in this country. The *Dutroee* is a sort of office-keeper, attending to those general matters of an Indian office which do not come within the notice of the *keranee* or clerk, such, for instance, as making pens, keeping the inkstands in order, ruling account-books, and perhaps binding them; preparing and trimming the lights, setting the penknives, together with a variety of other little matters.

These Engravings are copied from native drawings, some on ivory, others on talc. They are in the possession of Messrs. Smith and Co., of Leadenhall-street, and are for sale. They are sixty in number, and are very curiously and elaborately painted.

SKETCHES IN INDIA FROM NATIVE DRAWINGS.



NATIVE TROOPER AND HIS GROOM.



PIPE ATTENDANT.



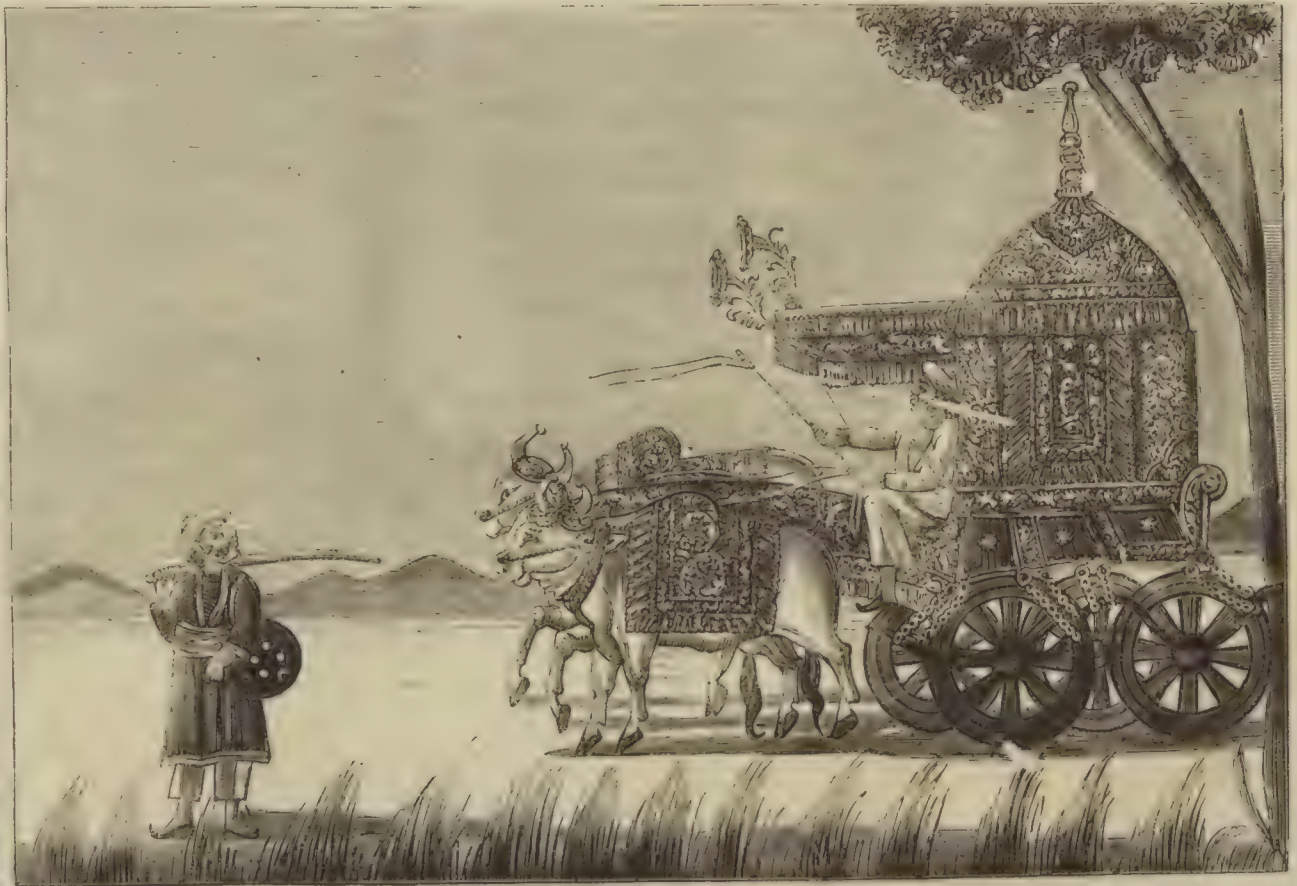
MAHARAJA NAWAB AND ATTENDANTS—ELEPHANT PRINCE.



BULLOCK CART FOR REMOVING LUGGAGE.



NATIVE OFFICER, OR NATIVE OFF CLERK.



NATIVE KING'S CARRIAGE.

SKETCHES IN INDIA FROM NATIVE DRAWINGS.



THE EX-KING OF OUDE (LUCKNOW).



THE EX-QUEEN OF OUDE (LUCKNOW).

THE deposition of this Prince, which took place some time ago at Lucknow, the capital of the State of Oude, the annexation of the territory by Lord Dalhousie, the presence of his mother in this country to intercede for his restoration, and, lastly, the courteous restraint under which he has been kept at Calcutta by Lord Canning as a precautionary measure during the progress of the mutinies, have all combined to attract public attention to the Court of Lucknow. We therefore imagine that every Illustration bearing on the present representative of the celebrated Nawabs of Oude must be acceptable to our readers at the present time.

The celebrated Shuja ud-Dowlah, in the latter half of the last century, was the Subahdar of Oude, and attacked the British Government of Bengal; but, like the other Princes of India who have tried their strength with the East India Company, he found it more convenient to profess submission. It was at one time in agitation with Lord Clive to hand over his possessions to the King of Delhi; however, in 1765, the greater part of them were restored, he remaining a vassal of the country. The instrument by which the mutual relations



FORTRESS OF GWALIOR.

of the British Government and the Court of Lucknow were definitively settled was by the treaty of 1801, which binds the British Government to defend the territory of Oude, on condition that the Nawab establishes such a system of administration as shall be conducive to the prosperity of the people. The title of King was not conferred by us, but assumed by the ruler of Oude, and not objected to by our Government. His assumption of Royalty took place in 1818.

The revenues of Oude were very large, and therefore the recently-deposed King lived in the greatest magnificence. The females of his harem were covered with diamonds and precious stones; and attached to his palace were beautifully-cultivated gardens, but with a rather tasteless profusion of painted statues, so that Jean Jacques Rousseau was cheek by jowl with Hebe and Hercules. On grand entertainments the table would be laid out with flower-pots which were all eatable—not only the leaves and the fruits, but even the apparent earth and the pots themselves. Unfortunately for the people of Oude, the King was such a slave to opium and every species of dissipation that the finances and the army fell into the greatest disorder. "His Minister," says Colonel Sleeman, "sees him occa-



RAJAH ODETNURAAN OF BENARES.



THE QUEEN OF NEPAUL.

sionally, but he is the only gentleman that does see him. The only other men that see him are the singers from Rampore and Delhi, against whom he was so earnestly cautioned by the Governor-General; and the eunuchs, whose influence is, if possible, still more mischievous than that of the singers. The Minister is obliged to succumb to these singers and eunuchs, and conform to their will, or he would not hold his place. They meddle in all affairs, and influence the King's decision in every reference made to him, and the responsible agents in whose name the order is given dare not complain." In 1853 we find that three-fourths of the officers commanding regiments were singers, eunuchs, or their creatures. That any good should come out of such a state of affairs seems to Mr. Grant "as impossible as that heart of oak should flourish in a dark cellar."

We find that the armed force at the disposal of the collectors of the revenue was without the discipline requisite to enforce an example of any sort of order. Their pay was uncertain; and, therefore, in Oriental fashion of the most approved method, they used to make themselves a terror to the villagers. The revenue was collected at the cannon's mouth; and often large armed forces were employed by native reminders to protect themselves from unjust exactions; and then, when they were driven from their forts and castles, they in their turn took to plunder and highway robbery. "The soldiers," says Colonel Sleeman, "destroy twice as much as they take. The roads, in consequence, present a scene of melancholy desolation, except when the crops are on the ground; for the towns, villages, and hamlets are commonly deserted and in ruins, though the lands may be well cultivated."

The army of the ex-King of Oude—great part of which is now engaged in the rebellion, and which has hitherto barred the road to the small but gallant band of Havelock—amounted on paper to nearly 60,000 men, and was maintained at an annual expence of £120,000. The pay was always many months in arrear, only as much being doled out as was enough to get food and other necessities that might be indispensable. The artillery was wretched in material. Were that now in the possession of the rebels, the old honeycombed rubbish of the ex-King, it would give us little trouble. But our own good English artillery is now partly turned against ourselves. When the deposition was announced to the Minister he was deeply distressed; and the King, notwithstanding his apathy, was also much hurt. He insinuated that he could resist, and ordered all the guns to be dismounted, lest the troops should make any disturbance in his favour. The sequel is known to the reader.

The public has been amused with a book entitled "Private Life of an Eastern King." This describes the champagne-drinking ories, the tiger-baiting, partridge-fighting, and sensuality of Nusseer-ud-Dowlah, a predecessor and cousin of the ex-King of Oude. This fast gentleman was succeeded by his uncle, and the son of that uncle was the deposed King, who, as our readers may have seen from the above, was an equally fast liver. We mention this because many persons have supposed this book to depict the Court of the ex-King of Oude—sometimes called King of Lucknow. But the life was similar—at Court effeminate sensuality, and in the country anarchy and cruelty. This ceased on the British occupation. Hence the discontent of the chiefs of the army, and the fanaticism of the Moslem inhabitants, whose supremacy was at once attained *de facto*. But as regards the native Hindoo cultivator, whatever his Brahminical fanaticism may be, it is clear that his interests are with us; and, with the Moslem population hostile, there can be little doubt that it is from the Hindoo population the supplies of the Lucknow garrison have been drawn.

THE QUEEN OF OUDE.

THE harems of the Turkish ladies have often been described by Eastern female travellers. The zenana of the Mussulman Indian Courts appears to be conducted on the same principles of veiling and exclusion. Besides eunuchs the harem of the King of Oude used to be guarded by women, armed. Every portion of the private apartments of both the Palace of Lucknow, and of the country seat of Dil Kushar, are inaccessible to the curious when the female part of the family is there, the place of the doors and windows being supplied by curtains or purdahs,—hence the expression a purdah-woman, or one concealed from the public gaze.

The author of the "Private Life of an Eastern King" mentions that many of these ladies never see a garden or the outer world, and remark on flowers "How beautiful must the place be where they grow!" and a European lady has been asked how they look in the ground. The dress of the Royal harem is as follows:—Pajamas, or wide trousers, of satin, or cloth of gold, or washing silk, falling loosely over the instep, where they were either gathered and tied, or left as a train. At the waist they were confined by a broad ribbon of gold or silver tissue, the ends of which hung down before terminating in rich tassels, which reached below the knee. Jewels and pearls were common ornaments of these tassels. The pajamas were much fuller below the knee than above, and gradually contracted upwards until they fitted quite close at the waist. The bodice was transparent, of gauze, and without a single wrinkle, and adorned in the neck part with gold bangles or embroidery. The shoes are pointed, and no stockings are worn; the soles and nails, as well as the nails and palms of the hands, are stained with the rouge-coloured henna; while the black of the eyelids is also heightened artificially, and the stray hairs of the eyebrow are carefully subjected to the depilatory instrument, and the hair is smoothed and perfumed with jessamine oil. The palanquin, when the Queen goes abroad, is a complete room, silvered on the outside, and within covered with the most costly cushions. This is followed by the chief eunuch on his elephant, and by the female bearers who carry the palanquin into the inner court. Such is a Queen in the East—a slave and a plaything.

THE RAJAH OF BENARES.

AT the period of the Mohammedan conquest Benares was part of the kingdom of Canouge, and was annexed to Delhi. In the reign of Akbar it was comprised in the province of Allahabad; but in the time of Aurangzeb it was placed under the Subadar of Oude. The title of Rajah of Benares originated about the year 1730, when Manu Ram, Zemindar of Gangapoor, obtained a sunnad or patent of Rajah from Mohammed Shah, of Delhi. But this was merely honorary, and conferred no princely or independent power. He still remained nominally a wealthy zemindar, or copyholder, under the then Subadar of Oude. But there can be no doubt that in reality he had become a quasi-sovereign.

Warren Hastings's deposition of the Rajah of Benares, Chait Sing, in 1781, has called forth more eloquent indignation than perhaps any Indian event either in this century or the last. We need not recall to our readers the celebrated proceedings against Warren Hastings, and the glowing language of a Burke and a Sheridan as orators, and of a Macaulay as a historical essayist; for these efforts are ineffaceable from the memory of the educated Briton. A strong case has been made out for Warren Hastings by Professor Wilson, of Cambridge, and others, and his proceedings were not, perhaps, technically, so illegal as we acted for the Shah of Delhi. But to our unsophisticated intelligence it was an affair of wolf and lamb, and not much more creditable than Napoleon I.'s affairs at Bayona. The poor Rajah went sixty miles to meet Hastings. Bewildered and misgiving, he paid exaction after exaction, and obeyed massive after massive. But Hastings, with all his intelligence and zeal for the British service, had a cold, flinty nature, and carried out his purpose. The Directors, in a long string of resolutions, declared the conduct of Hastings to be "improper." But Hastings, bold as brass, denied that the payment of tribute absolved the Rajah of Benares from whatever other demands the State might make. In the shoes of the Padishah, Hastings looked on all India as a milch cow.

The Directors did not restore Chait Sing; but the family has been treated liberally in the way of revenue. The present Rajah of Benares has no political power whatever, and lives at Ramnuggur—a princely residence over the river, a short distance from Benares, which had previously been a fort, and the head-quarters of Chait Sing. Travellers often speak of the magnificent hospitalities of Ramnuggur; and the Rajah has frequently attended the amateur theatrical performances at Secrolo, which is the English station, two miles distant from Benares; for this reputed holy city is not, properly speaking, the British headquarters, Secrolo being used for this purpose. At one of the Hindoo festivals it is the custom to shower a red powder on all the dresses; and at the parties given by the Rajah this process is used, among much merriment, to all the British guests in such a way as to recall the confetti-erries thrown at Carnival time in Rome.

Benares is, in fact, a sort of Rome to the Hindoo believers in Brahmah. If Calcutta is the English city of temporal power, Delhi the centre of the Mussulman element, Benares is certainly the city of Hindoo sanctity and erudition, as well as of the purest and most curious types of such civilisation as is indigenous to Hindostan. In aspect all travellers consider the river front as the finest thing in India.

THE QUEEN OF NEPAUL.

IT is a curious thing to see how in India the Sikhs and Ghoorkahs, with whom we have had such bloody wars, prove their support to us when we have to deal with our own sepoy. When we look back a few years we find an Ochterlony penetrating with the utmost difficulty into the mountain fastnesses of Nepaul, we find a resolute resistance by one of the most bellicose races of India, and the natural difficulties of this hilly region add to the arduous nature of the task. But the sepoy, under the able leading of Ochterlony, penetrate to Cathmandu and extort a treaty which establishes a permanent peace with the Company, but leaves an honourable position to Nepaul, implying that the valour the Ghoorkahs had shown had produced a fair amount of respect in the minds of the British. The treaty of Segowlee established that there should be perpetual peace between the East India Company and the Rajah of Nepaul, and that the low lands of Nepaul between the spurs of the Himalaya and our own territories in the Gangetic basin should be ceded to us, and to indemnify the chiefs we gave two lacs of rupees as pensions. By the 7th article the Rajah of Nepaul undertook to have no subject of any European or American power in his service without the consent of the British Government.

Since this time we have always had a Resident at the Court of Nepaul, and during the long residence of Mr. W. H. Hodgson the most friendly relations were maintained. The Court of Cathmandu can scarcely be called an absolute monarchy, in consequence of the large amount of republican independence in the hill chiefs. The present dynasty is comparatively modern, and owes its rise to the talents, bravery, and prudence of Prithee Nuragun Sah, a Ghoorkah, who, having disciplined a body of European troops in imitation of Clive, subdued the Nepaul valley in 1769, and deposed the old Bunshee dynasty. Caste was obtained for one of his successors in the beginning of this century by carrying off a Brahminical lady by force from the plains of India. When she was ill of smallpox he sent to Benares for learned doctors and physicians; but when she died each of the physicians had his right ear and his nose cut off.

The Queen of the late Rajah was the daughter of a Goruckpore, formerly of low birth, but possessed of great talent for intrigue, which was her ruin, as it was found necessary to divorce her on the ground of sterility, and she was succeeded by the mother of the present Rajah, who in his turn has taken to himself the lady whose Portrait we give.

GWALIOR.

Gwalior is the capital of the State of the same name, in the possession of the family of Scindia, one of the Maharatta chiefs. The area of the whole territory comprises 33,119 square miles, and comprehends part of the ancient province of Agra, most of Malwa, and part of the Deccan. The population of the north-eastern part of this territory is of a mixed kind, comprising, besides the Maharattas, Beondelas, Jatts, Rajpoots, with some less distinctly defined divisions of Hindoos and Mussulmans. In the greater part of the southern and south-western districts, comprising a portion of Malwa, a very considerable section of the population are Brahmans. Scindia, since the wars at the beginning of the present century, has been the firm ally of the British Government.

The present military force consists, first, of the contingent paid by the British Government, from funds derived from territorial assignments, and numbering 8400, with forty-five European officers; and, secondly, of the troops maintained by the Gwalior Government, and at its disposal, amounting to 9622. Most of the troops have mutinied, and are said to have deposed their hereditary ruler, the Maharajah Scindia. The fort of Gwalior, the capital of Scindia's possessions, stands on a rock of sandstone, the height of which, at its north end, where it is greatest, is 312 feet. It is very ancient. According to Wilford it was built in 773, by Surya-Sena, Rajah of a small territory lying about the rock. Perishta, however, assigns it a date antecedent to the commencement of the Christian era. To pass over earlier incidents in its history, it was here that Akbar, in 1556, confined, and subsequently put to death, his first cousin, Abulhasim, son of the ill-fated Kamran. Here also Aurangzeb confined his brother Morad, and shortly after put him to death. The same suspicious and cruel Sovereign consigned to this prison the son of Morad, and his nephews Soliman and Sepehr Sheko, the sons of Dara, who here quickly found a grave. In the dismemberment of the empire of Delhi, Gwalior was seized by the Jat Rana of Gohud. It subsequently changed hands, and in 1779 was garrisoned by Scindia, from whom it was taken by the forces of the East India Company, on the 3rd August, with little trouble and small loss. At midnight, ladders and all other auxiliaries for scaling having been prepared, the party for the attack was formed. Two companies of grenadiers and light infantry led the van, under Captain Bruce; Major Popham followed with twenty Europeans and two battalions of sepoy. A battalion, two guns, and a small body of cavalry, were ordered to march at two o'clock, to cover the retreat of the English party, in case of premature discovery, or, in the event of success, to prevent the garrison from escaping. At break of day the van arrived at the foot of the scarped rock, the spies ascended by wooden ladders, and, having made fast ladders of ropes, the troops followed. Some resistance was offered, but the garrison was intimidated by the unexpected attack, and the assailants were soon masters of the place. Transferred by the British Government to the Rana of Gohud, it was in 1781 recovered by Madhuji Scindia, from whom it was again taken in 1803, but restored in 1805, "from considerations (it was said) of friendship." Finally, in Jan. 1844, subsequently to the battle of Maharajpore, it was occupied by the Gwalior contingent, commanded by British officers; and thus has virtually been placed within the power of the British Government. It has been determined that no further repairs shall be made to the fort.

THE NAWAB OF MORSHEDABAD AT PRAYER.

The Engraving representing the Nawab of Morshedabad at Prayer—from a native drawing—gives a faithful idea of the interior of a Mahometan place of worship; the congregation squatting down, or standing about as they list, in a sort of half-dreary state; and at stated passages in the prayers performing the genuflections and salutes appointed by the ritual.

THE FESTIVAL OF JUGGERNAUTH.

Besides the daily prayers and other ceremonies, and the days of fasting, and days of torture—of which there are many in the year—pilgrimages to holy places form a great part of the ceremonial of the Hindoo faith.

Of these holy places, the most renowned is Juggernaut, though it is mean, filthy, and desolate, and the idols are remarkable for their ugliness. Juggernaut, which means "the Lord of the World," and is one of the thousand names of Vishnu, in the avatar or manifestation of Krishna, is situated on the sea coast of the Outtake district of Orissa, rather more than three hundred miles south-west of Calcutta. The gods, on whose account the place is so sacred and so much resorted to, are, in reality, two Princes of the Oude, Bali Rama and Krishna, the two conquerors, and Subhadra, their sister. But the two brothers are identified, Bali Rama with Siva, and Krishna with Vishnu; and the sister is identified with Cali Durga, the female power or energy of Siva. This practice of identifying the divinities with persons whom we may suppose to have been real is not uncommon in India; but whether it has been assumed by them when alive, or imputed to them after time had seasoned their memories, is not known. The gods themselves are, indeed, only personifications of the different energies of Brahma; and the ministering Brahmans, though not very willing, and, in all probability, not very able, to give minute details of the mysteries of Juggernaut, say that it is really the invisible Brahma that is worshipped there; and that the idols are made ugly on purpose to frighten men out of their sins. Their sanctity is very great, however, as any Hindoo who eats of the food which is cooked for the idols, is absolved of every sin, even from that most terrible of all sins, the killing of a cow.

These idols are merely wooden busts, like a human head on the top of a pillar; and they are very rude as well as very ugly. The female deity is without hands or arms, but the males have a sort of arms that stick forward from their cars; and upon days of procession, after Juggernaut has been seated on his car, gilt feet, ears, and hands, are added to him. Siva is daubed over with dirty white paint, Juggernaut with dark blue, and Cali Durga with yellow. Besides these three principal divinities, spaces are allotted within the sacred inclosure for any other, so that any Hindoo may meet with the favourite object of his worship at Juggernaut. The number of pilgrims that resort to Juggernaut fluctuates; being sometimes less than forty thousand, and at other times more than one hundred and thirty thousand.

The gifts which are made by pilgrims are, indeed, the chief support of the town, which contains more than five thousand houses, most of them inhabited by ecclesiastics or teachers of the mysteries of Juggernaut; and the Rajah of Khoordah, a neighbouring pergunnah, is High Priest of the great temple. When the processions are to take place, the cars are brought in front of the temple, those of Siva and Juggernaut being forty feet high, but very clumsy.—the principal

ornament of the latter being a piece of English broadcloth, the gift of the Company. The idols appear to be brought out for execution, rather than homage, as the priests drag them along by ropes about their necks, while the people utter the most discordant yells, and perform the most ridiculous and indecent gesticulations, and the pious beggars wallow deeply in the mud and filth, and beatify themselves with more unclean substances than ever.

When they are seated on the cars the Rajah proceeds to sweep the way, and the people seize the ropes and drag on to the country palanquin. It is said, however, that this labour is performed more for amusement and for keeping up the report to a place which is naturally so unproductive that but for the pilgrims it could not be inhabited, than for any religious love of it; and also that as many are drawn to Juggernaut by the intemperance as by the sanctity. As a spectacle it certainly displays nothing that can captivate a mind even in the very rudest state of thought; and that may be one of the reasons why the food cooked for the idol is so very holy. It must be presented before it can be dressed; a small part only is dressed; and as it purlins every day, and may be eaten by the lowest of the regular castes, it must be admitted that the priests of Juggernaut have taken the most effectual means for bringing offerings to their temple.

THE SWINGING FESTIVAL.

Amongst the barbarous ceremonies performed by this superstitious people, is the Swinging Festival, which is thus described by an eye-witness:—"Great numbers of the women and children had large brass rings about four inches in diameter through their noses. The spot where the tragic scene was to be enacted was a large square, around which were seated crowds of Indians of every age, and all more or less excited with an intoxicating compound called 'bhang.' In the centre of this square was erected a long pole sixty feet high; at the top of this was another about forty feet long, placed at right angles to the former, working in a socket in the centre, and capable of being whirled round, and to each end was attached a rope. Having waited for ten minutes or so, the infatuated native who was to be swung came in, amid the beating of Indian drums and the shouts of the people. The man had a wild expression of countenance, with his eyes glaring, being under the influence of bhang, of which he had consumed great quantities during the previous days to deaden pain. The unfortunate native had two large iron hooks (not unlike those used by butchers at home for hanging up meat) thrust through his back, three inches apart, and making a wound four inches in length, from which the blood streamed down. This being done the man tied the rope which was fixed to one of the ends of the horizontal pole to the two hooks in his back, and likewise passed it through a cloth, which was tied slackly round his breast to prevent him falling to the ground should the flesh give way, which it sometimes does. Then they pulled down the other end of the pole, which of course raised the one with the man along with it, and then ran round at a great speed for the space of a quarter of an hour. All this time the poor man was suspended in the air by the hooks in his back, and whirling round fifty feet from the ground; and from the manner in which he kicked about his legs he appeared to be suffering great agony. When he was let down, and the hooks taken out of his back, he was more dead than alive, and the laceration caused by them was frightful. Men who undergo the swinging seldom survive it."

SIRINAGUR, CASHMERE.

Cashmere being one of the States under the rule of a tributary Prince, which has yielded us material aid in the present crisis, that circumstance, independent of its poetical and picturesque associations, may render a few illustrations of its scenery and people interesting, though they will dispel many illusions with regard to that paradise on earth which now a sordid tyranny has nearly done its worst in reducing to desolation and ruin.

The Contingent furnished by the Rajah of Cashmere (the only part of the force which was repulsed at the assault of Delhi) was not composed of Cashmerees, who from the time of their first conquest by the Mahometans have never lifted a hand against their oppressors, but of men drawn from the hill-tribes between Cashmere and the Punjab, principally of the same caste as their ruler—i. e., Dogra-Rajpoots of Jummo, very inferior to the Ghoorkas in martial spirit, and, undisciplined as they are, quite inadequate to cope with the sepoy.

The Cashmerees themselves are physically a far finer race, and specimens of female beauty may still be seen among them worthy of their ancient reputation, though it is probable they have much deteriorated in consequence of the numbers drawn off, during a long course of years, to supply the harems of wealthy Mahometans in India, under the Mogul dynasty—not to mention, lately, the effects of insufficient food and clothing in a country where the winter is longer and colder than in England. The same causes have not operated to that extent with the Hindoo population. They are not so oppressed; and being more economical and cleanly in their habits, the difference in their personal appearance is very marked.

The dress of the people is very simple, being a loose, large-sleeved woollen gown, put on over the head, and buttoned at the neck. The men wear only white, drab, or gray; but the women white, orange, crimson, purple, or green, often embroidered with silk, and a white veil on the back of the head. The Mussulman women wear a red cap, but the Hindoos white, and a coloured scarf round the loins; the hair is plaited in two or more tails, lengthened with worsted or silk, and finishing with a tassel.

Sirinagur, the chief city of Cashmere, is now a mere collection of ruinous huts, with the residences of a few wealthy shawl merchants and attendants of the Court. The houses are of unpainted wood (usually the deodar); but the foundations of all the mosques and buildings on the banks of the river are of hewn stone, fragments of pillars, and cornices—the ruins of ancient Hindoo temples. Its bazars are scantily supplied, except with fruit and vegetables and rice; but a sheep may be bought for a shilling, fowls and ducks a penny and twopence each, and eggs twelve a penny.

Scattered, once a flourishing town, is a miserable village of tottering houses; the only place worth notice being a fine spring, enclosed in a tank surrounded with magnificent trees, once the site of a pleasure-garden of the Mogul Emperors, of which scarcely a vestige remains.

DURBAR OF THE NAWAB OF MORSHEDABAD.

Durbar is the Hindoostanee word for the Court or levee of a native Prince; it also implies the hall in which such ceremonies take place. It is a scene of semi-barbaric Oriental splendour, which has nothing exactly to equal it in European court life. Our Engraving represents the Durbar held on the occasion of the reception of a British Resident, or Viceroy over the native Nawab; the scene being at Morshedabad, which was once the capital of the province of Bengal, until superseded by Calcutta. It is now the principal civil station of the district, and a place of considerable traffic. It is situated on both sides of the Bhagerattee or Cossimbazar river, the most sacred branch of the Ganges, about 120 miles above Calcutta. It is a large but meanly-built town, and contains about 160,000 inhabitants.

GATEWAY LEADING TO THE TAJE-MAHAL, NEAR AGRA.

AGRA, the capital and seat of the north-west provinces of India, was formerly a favourite residence of the Mogul Emperors. It is distant 140 miles from Delhi and 73 miles from Bombay. Outside the city, on the right bank of the Jumna, is situated the celebrated Taje-Mahal, or Mausoleum of Shah Jehan and his consort, Arjumand Banu, surnamed Mohal, who died respectively in 1627 and 1631. This is an immense rectangular building, constructed of red sandstone, interspersed with embellishments in white marble. It measures from east to west 244 feet, and from north to south 249 feet. The interior area within, excepting the part occupied by the mausoleum itself, is laid out in partitions of flower and shrub, above the level of which, and ascended by a noble flight of white marble steps, rises the terrace of white marble on which is situated the mausoleum itself. The great dome of the tower is 70 feet in diameter, and 135 feet high; and is so profusely decorated with fruits, flowers, and foliage wrought in mosaic work, as to have the appearance of a blooming bower; and there can be little doubt that it was intended to convey an idea of the blissful seats of Jannat. According to Tavernier 20,000 men were incessantly employed in the construction of this structure for twenty-two years, which cost £3,174,000.

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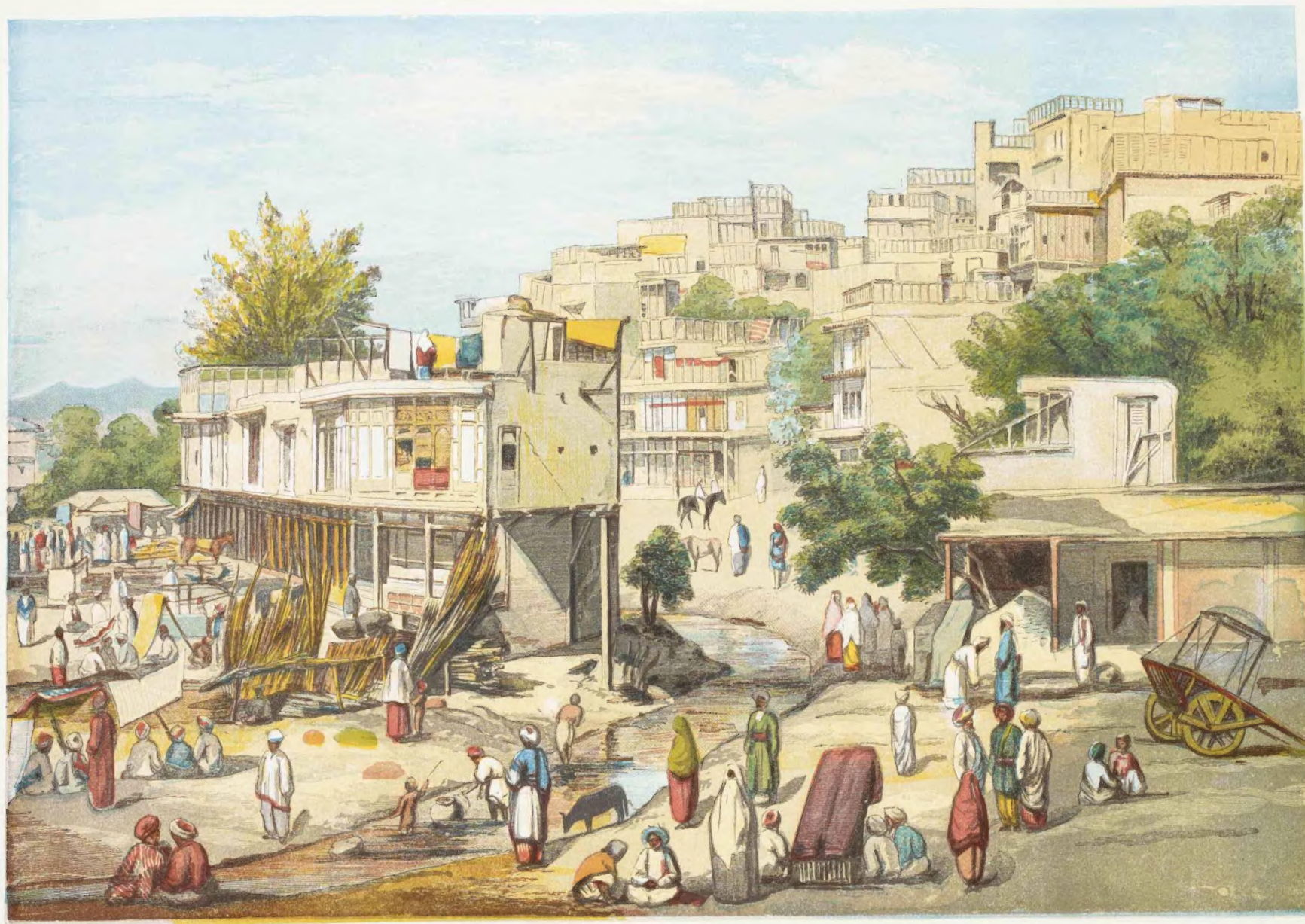


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